THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1870. NO. 190.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE INCOME TAX QUESTION.

The Reduction in Taxation—Our Exports in Excess of Imports—Agriculture in Maryland—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—The Naval Pension Fund—Prospect of the Funding Bill—Island of Bolama Awarded to Portugal—The Little Census Bill—The Educational Bureau.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1870.

The Income Tax.

There was rather an interesting debate of about an hour in the House this afternoon on the subject of the income tax. Messrs. Wood, Sargent, Cox, Kellogg, Farnsworth and one or two others took the ground that it is very unpopular, and ought to be wholly repealed, while Messrs. Schenck, Cullom, Judd, Coburn, and two or three others, favored a reduction with increase of exemptions. Gen. Schenck would not tell what the Ways and Means Committee proposed doing, but said that for himself he thought while the tax was unpopular in some localities, the great mass of the people found it an easy one to bear. He further said he did not see how it could be wholly dispensed with at present. The committee had decided to recommend a reduction of thirty millions in the aggregate of taxation, and to take off the whole of this tax would require the retention of others more burdensome to the people at large. The drift of remarks showed that the committee will not allow it to extend beyond this year at the present rate, and are likely to report in favor of increasing the present about $2,000 exemption. An increase of exemption to this figure would relieve nearly half those who now pay from any tax on incomes.

Imports and Exports.

The figures in the Treasury Department to be officially made public next week, show that in six months ending with New Year's day, then wide of our fiscal year, the excess of exports but about three and a-half million dollars, while in the corresponding period of last year the excess of exports was over thirty-three million dollars, and during the last two months our exports have exceeded our imports.

General Butler.

General Butler has rested from his labors and gone home for the usual leave of absence began to-day, and when he gets back he can contribute ten dollars toward the payment of the public debt, by handing over the amount of his fine for going out of town right. It was first voted by the House to get him back here on Monday for contempt, but Mr. Dawes came to his rescue and got him excused on the ground that family affairs seemed to require he should go last night.

Crop Prospects in Maryland.

Maryland newspapers say the open weather of the past winter favored agricultural labor, and farmers are unusually well advanced with their work. Oats are sown, and potatoes planted on an extensive scale, and the corn ground will soon be fully prepared for being planted. The prospects for wheat appear to stand decided improvement, and judging from the appearance of the fruit trees they escaped all injury from frost or storm.

The Howard Investigation.

In the Freedmen's Bureau investigation the pass three days have been mainly principally in cross-examination by the defense of two of the first Trustees of the Howard University and of its first President. Several new facts of importance were spent in trying to show that they had all been concerned in the preparation of the charges made by the witnesses. Each of the witnesses testified in the most positive manner to having had no knowledge and a name ignorance among the voters in many sections, particularly in the South, and the necessity of an efficient school system. Tables have also been arranged to show that postal receipts, the internal revenue and the customs receipts all decrease in direct proportion to the increase in number of the illiterate.

A Claim Admitted Explains.

H. G. Carter, claim agent of Mound City, Illinois, asserts that the complaints made by several soldiers in the matter of his collecting their claims have arisen wholly from long delay in attending to his correspondence, and that he is able and willing to make all accounts good.

An Informality.

On account of an informality in the nomination of Judge Humphreys, of Alabama, for Associate Justice of this district, it may be necessary to withdraw and renominate. If this is done, however, it will only be with the purpose of settling it in again in a proper form.

Bishopsmen's Boat Race.

The annual boat race between the crews of the Naval Academy comes off at Annapolis next Friday. Great preparations are making over there for a good time, and the middies have reason for hoping the President will come over to see them.

The Lloyd Aspinwall Released.

The Spanish authorities yesterday sent a cable dispatch from Madrid to the Spanish General for Rodas, at Havana, ordering the immediate release of the ship Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York, seized by the Spanish authorities in charge of carrying arms to the insurgents. The release was made upon the formal demand of our Government.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The monthly report of the bureau of statistics that for the first seven months of the current fiscal year the value of imports exceeded the exports, good value, by only $3,000,000 against $85,852,178 the corresponding period last year. The returns of foreign trade for January, 1870, exhibited an excess of exports over imports of $3,09,334.

OF INTEREST TO CIGAR-MAKERS.

Information having been received from the West that the manufacturers of cigars in New York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or emblem notices attached to the boxes, and doubling over the edge of the boxes, are finely printed as to escape observation except upon close scrutiny, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such labels.

THE FORTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Supervisor Bloomfield writes to the Internal Revenue office that the distillers of Peoria express satisfaction with the forty-eight hour period, and that the distillers of Bloomington are also working under it.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cass, Venango county—John F. Sayers, vice C. M. Potter, resigned.

Cordville, Washington county—J. D. Mc-Laughlin, vice J. A. Galbraith, moved away.

Established—Barkeville, Venango county—A. Hunsberger, Postmaster.

Established—Donley, Washington county—Smithgrave, Postmaster.

Established—Copley, Green county—D. C. Jefferson, Postmaster.

Honey Grove, Juniata county—Francis Snyder, vice W. F. Vanswearingen, removed.

Strongstown, Indiana county—Mary Burke, vice Wm. B. Keiar, moved away.

Pollock, Clarion county—James Pollock, vice A. Anchor, declined.

Delight, Greene county—Lorenzo D. Sprage, vice John A. Brock, resigned.

Jones's Mills, Westmoreland county—Graft M. Pile, vice A. H. Pile, resigned.

Tipton, Blair county—Alexander Dysart, vice W. R. Dysart, deceased.

Perrine, Mercer county—Bennet B. Perrine, vice T. J. Mackey, resigned.

Nosesville, Huntingdon county—J. A. Blair, vice Mrs. I. Noss, moved away.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

There is no indication whatever of the reopening of the Alabama claims question. The subject has not been officially mentioned for several months. It appears that each government is waiting for the other.

THE TARIFF BILL

Is considered in danger of defeat. The friends of the Pennsylvania iron interest will write against the bill, should the House concur in the reduction of the duty on pig iron made by the Committee of the Whole.

THE PARAGUAY REPORT.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will make a voluminous report this week on the Paraguay question.

FEEDING THE INDIANS.

A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Captain E. M. Randall, Agent at the Cheyenne Agency, April 9, states that he is subsisting six thousand five hundred Indians, being three thousand more than the number anticipated, and others are daily expected.

CONGRESS.

THE INCOME TAX BILL

Discussion in the House—The Senate's Amendment Rejected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was adopted that leaves of absence shall in no case extend beyond the 2d of May next.

The House, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, refused to concur in the Senate's amendment to the income tax bill.

During the discussion Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit amendments increasing the amount of exemption, and said the Committee of Ways and Means would in due time report a general bill on that subject. The inquisitorial feature of the tax would also be modified. He did not believe the tax could be abolished without continuing other taxes more odious to the masses. The total number of persons who paid income tax was 272,843. Of this number over 167,000 paid twenty dollars or less, and if the exemption were raised to $2,000 that class would be cut off; the second class, that paid between twenty and fifty dollars, numbers 55,000; the third class, that paid between fifty and one hundred dollars, numbered 41,186; the fourth class, that paid between one and two hundred dollars, numbered over 15,000, and those who paid over two hundred dollars numbered 6,656.

Mr. VOORHEES favored the continuance of the income tax, and declared his opinion that the most unpopular thing the House could do would be to abolish it. Instead of being too high initially, it would make it more so.

Messrs. COBURN, JUDD, McCREARY and FARNSWORTH expressed similar views, after which action was taken as above stated.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Garfield, Allison and Cox, as a Conference Committee on the Census bill.

Adjourned.

WINNEPEG.

The People in Blissful Ignorance of the Lowering War Cloud—The Indians Likely to Inaugurate War, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A person just arrived at St. Paul from Red River, says that when he left Winnepeg the people were wholly ignorant of the angry excitement in Canada, least of all that preparations for war were going on. Everybody was looking forward to a peaceful arrangement, expecting the acceptance of the bill of rights, the formation of a province of the Northwest Territory as a province, and the advent of some Governor acceptable to the people. Bishop Taché was daily expecting with great energy to bring about a peaceful state of feeling. The peace delegates had to be sent to Fort Garry, but their presence there, they imagine, is simply to protect the settlers against the Indians, who are represented to be in a very excitable state, and likely to inaugurate war at any moment. Hbell has concluded the whole of the McKenzie River supply of furs recently for the season, two years each, worth $6,000—and only delivered them up when ransomed by MacTisli by the payment of $3,000 down, and the promise of $1,500 more when needed.

Five thousand bushels of oats were sold on Change here to-day, deliverable on the reception of intelligence that the Fenian army occupied the Red River Country.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Late dispatches in regard to the views expressed by Secretary Fish on the question of allowing the Hudson Bay Company to transport supplies, due to the scene of the Winnipeg revolt, have led to some discussion. What the British authorities desire is to carry their supplies through the canal of Sault Ste. Marie, precisely what the Administration will not permit on any account, and precisely what Thornton has been given to understand in the most positive manner. Sault Ste. Marie Canal being in the State of Michigan is of course within the territorial jurisdiction of the country, and to allow British troops to pass through it for hostile purposes of the kind proposed would be just as objectionable as to allow them to march through Minnesota. Authority that cannot be disputed says that the Administration would resign then consent to extend such privilege to the British authorities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1870.

ARRIVAL.

The steamship Venezuelan was towed into this harbor to-day.

BOND ROBBER ARRESTED.

One Pierre Richard was arrested in San Francisco, for concern in the robbery of Morrison, Sen & Co. of $160,000 in Government bonds. Over $5,000 were found on him on his person.

CHURCH THE CANDIDATE.

It seems settled that Sanford E. Church is to be the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

RECORDER HACKETT

Is much better, and will be able to proceed with the duties of his office before long.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

James Gardner and George Phelps, two notorious counterfeiters and burglars, have been arrested for passing counterfeit money. Others of the gang are on the eve of arrest.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

A thirty thousand dollar defalcation in the Surrogate's office, before the present incumbent (Hutchins), was elected, is reported.

A PENNSYLVANIA PRISONER PARDONED.

John McCormick, the alleged partner of John Morrissey, has given bonds to answer the charge of winning $4,000 at faro from a Pennsylvanian.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Baron Oxtensacken, Russian Consul General, has sailed for Europe.

JURY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Major Sigourney, a claimant to the authorship of "Beautiful Snow," and a relative of the poetess, committed suicide yesterday.

City Comptroller Richard B. Connolly is about to resign.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

The planing mills of Allendorf & Schofield, Thirty-eighth street, were partially destroyed by an incendiary fire last night, and a man named Lawrence arrested therefor.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Fenian Committee appointed this evening *sine die*. Gen. O'Neill has been re-elected President. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in reference to the proceedings of the convention, but the impression among those claiming to be well informed is that a war policy has been determined upon.

The Fenian Congress, before adjournment, elected Wm. Egan, of New York, Vice President, and A. Nolan, Secretary. Boards of Trustees have been appointed from each State, and the additions which will be made to this class by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The tables are designed to show the political importance of the ignorance among the voters in many sections, particularly in the South, and the necessity of an efficient school system. Tables have also been arranged to show that postal receipts, the internal revenue and the customs receipts all decrease in direct proportion to the increase in number of the illiterate.

A Claim Admitted Explains.

H. G. Carter, claim agent of Mound City, Illinois, asserts that the complaints made by several soldiers in the matter of his collecting their claims have arisen wholly from long delay in attending to his correspondence, and that he is able and willing to make all accounts good.

An Informality.

On account of an informality in the nomination of Judge Humphreys, of Alabama, for Associate Justice of this district, it may be necessary to withdraw and renominate. If this is done, however, it will only be with the purpose of settling it in again in a proper form.

Bishopsmen's Boat Race.

The annual boat race between the crews of the Naval Academy comes off at Annapolis next Friday. Great preparations are making over there for a good time, and the middies have reason for hoping the President will come over to see them.

The Lloyd Aspinwall Released.

The Spanish authorities yesterday sent a cable dispatch from Madrid to the Spanish General for Rodas, at Havana, ordering the immediate release of the ship Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York, seized by the Spanish authorities in charge of carrying arms to the insurgents. The release was made upon the formal demand of our Government.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The monthly report of the bureau of statistics that for the first seven months of the current fiscal year the value of imports exceeded the exports, good value, by only $3,000,000 against $85,852,178 the corresponding period last year. The returns of foreign trade for January, 1870, exhibited an excess of exports over imports of $3,09,334.

OF INTEREST TO CIGAR-MAKERS.

Information having been received from the West that the manufacturers of cigars in New York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or emblem notices attached to the boxes, and doubling over the edge of the boxes, are finely printed as to escape observation except upon close scrutiny, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such labels.

THE FORTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Supervisor Bloomfield writes to the Internal Revenue office that the distillers of Peoria express satisfaction with the forty-eight hour period, and that the distillers of Bloomington are also working under it.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cass, Venango county—John F. Sayers, vice C. M. Potter, resigned.

Cordville, Washington county—J. D. McLaughlin, vice J. A. Galbraith, moved away.

Established—Barkeville, Venango county—A. Hunsberger, Postmaster.

Established—Donley, Washington county—Smithgrave, Postmaster.

Established—Copley, Green county—D. C. Jefferson, Postmaster.

Honey Grove, Juniata county—Francis Snyder, vice W. F. Vanswearingen, removed.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Political Situation in France—A General Strike of Workmen—Combination to Control Ocean Freights—Religious Trouble in Constantinople—Activity in the English Iron Trade—Arrival of the Steamer City of Brussels at Liverpool—Fenian Panic in London—The Dogma of Infallibility Promulgated, &c., &c.

The Political Situation in France.

PARIS, April 23.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the Imperial decree calling upon the people of the nation to accept or reject the project of plebiscite submitted to them on the 5th proximo. The people approve of the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870. Other parts of the decree contains directions for the manner of voting. The ballot boxes are to be opened at six o'clock in the morning, and remain open until six in the evening. The canvass of votes is to commence in the morning after the close of balloting. Form of vote to be yea and nay. Legal electors of the army and will vote at their place of garrison or residence at the time of the election; returns of the vote in each district, will be canvassed in public session by three Counsellors General, appointed by the Prefects of the different Departments. The general returns, from all departments, will be finally canvassed in the Corps Legislatif. The decree is signed by all the Ministers, and bears date of April 20.

This is followed by another decree containing directions relative to the voting of the French naturalized citizens in Algiers. Following this again is a list of the Consultum, fixing the Constitution of the Empire as voted by the Senate at the session of April 20th, and authorizing the public assemblies for the discussion of the new Constitution. These assemblies will hold sessions from the 23d of April to the 3d of May, and every elector, without regard to precinct or department where he may be at the time, will have the right to participate in the deliberations. The circular, while it permits the use of advertisements and placards treating of the Constitution, allows the new prefects in the use of political placards, recommends the prefects to leave meetings and ors under the conditions of respect for law and order the broadest latitude for the discussion of political opinions. The Committee of Legislants yesterday agreed to vote against the plebiscitum.

In all the districts of Paris electoral and Democratic committees have been reformed.

The *Moniteur*, organ of the Left Center, comes out in favor of voting the plebiscitum, and the *Français*, also the organ of the Left Center, announces that many members of that party have resolved to vote "No," because the question is requested to the *Senatus Consultum* as well as to the proposed reforms. The *Univers*, an ultramontane journal, says it has not yet taken a decided position in regard to the plebiscitum, because it wishes to ascertain, first, what will become of the unsatisfactory points now visible in that measure.

PARIS, April 23.—A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the Tuileries, the Emperor presided. It was decided, after a debate of more than two hours, to identify the question of the plebiscite, and publish a proclamation signed by each minister. The paper and regulations relative to it will be issued with the proclamation. Ollivier objected to this, on the ground that the proclamation should be matter referred to would be duly published today in the *Journal Officiel*, and the ministerial proclamation kinds of unnecessary. Discourse to-morrow (Sunday), and also, if ready, a proclamation from the Emperor explanatory of the documents. Disagreeable. Everybody was looking forward to a definite arrangement, expecting the acceptance of the bill of rights, the formation of a province of the Northwest Territory as a province, and the advent of some Governor acceptable to the people. Bishop Taché was daily expecting with great energy to bring about a peaceful state of feeling. The peace delegates had to be sent to Fort Garry, but their presence there, they imagine, is simply to protect the settlers against the Indians, who are represented to be in a very excitable state, and likely to inaugurate war at any moment. Hbell has concluded the whole of the McKenzie River supply of furs recently for the season, two years each, worth $6,000—and only delivered them up when ransomed by MacTisli by the payment of $3,000 down, and the promise of $1,500 more when needed.

Five thousand bushels of oats were sold on Change here to-day, deliverable on the reception of intelligence that the Fenian army occupied the Red River Country.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Late dispatches in regard to the views expressed by Secretary Fish on the question of allowing the Hudson Bay Company to transport supplies, due to the scene of the Winnipeg revolt, have led to some discussion. What the British authorities desire is to carry their supplies through the canal of Sault Ste. Marie, precisely what the Administration will not permit on any account, and precisely what Thornton has been given to understand in the most positive manner. Sault Ste. Marie Canal being in the State of Michigan is of course within the territorial jurisdiction of the country, and to allow British troops to pass through it for hostile purposes of the kind proposed would be just as objectionable as to allow them to march through Minnesota. Authority that cannot be disputed says that the Administration would resign then consent to extend such privilege to the British authorities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1870.

ARRIVAL.

The steamship Venezuelan was towed into this harbor to-day.

BOND ROBBER ARRESTED.

One Pierre Richard was arrested in San Francisco, for concern in the robbery of Morrison, Sen & Co. of $160,000 in Government bonds. Over $5,000 were found on him on his person.

CHURCH THE CANDIDATE.

It seems settled that Sanford E. Church is to be the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

RECORDER HACKETT

Is much better, and will be able to proceed with the duties of his office before long.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

James Gardner and George Phelps, two notorious counterfeiters and burglars, have been arrested for passing counterfeit money. Others of the gang are on the eve of arrest.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

A thirty thousand dollar defalcation in the Surrogate's office, before the present incumbent (Hutchins), was elected, is reported.

A PENNSYLVANIA PRISONER PARDONED.

John McCormick, the alleged partner of John Morrissey, has given bonds to answer the charge of winning $4,000 at faro from a Pennsylvanian.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Baron Oxtensacken, Russian Consul General, has sailed for Europe.

JURY COMMITS SUICIDE.

Major Sigourney, a claimant to the authorship of "Beautiful Snow," and a relative of the poetess, committed suicide yesterday.

City Comptroller Richard B. Connolly is about to resign.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

The planing mills of Allendorf & Schofield, Thirty-eighth street, were partially destroyed by an incendiary fire last night, and a man named Lawrence arrested therefor.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Fenian Committee appointed this evening *sine die*. Gen. O'Neill has been re-elected President. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in reference to the proceedings of the convention, but the impression among those claiming to be well informed is that a war policy has been determined upon.

The Fenian Congress, before adjournment, elected Wm. Egan, of New York, Vice President, and A. Nolan, Secretary. Boards of Trustees have been appointed from each State, and the additions which will be made to this class by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The tables are designed to show the political importance of the ignorance among the voters in many sections, particularly in the South, and the necessity of an efficient school system. Tables have also been arranged to show that postal receipts, the internal revenue and the customs receipts all decrease in direct proportion to the increase in number of the illiterate.

A Claim Admitted Explains.

H. G. Carter, claim agent of Mound City, Illinois, asserts that the complaints made by several soldiers in the matter of his collecting their claims have arisen wholly from long delay in attending to his correspondence, and that he is able and willing to make all accounts good.

An Informality.

On account of an informality in the nomination of Judge Humphreys, of Alabama, for Associate Justice of this district, it may be necessary to withdraw and renominate. If this is done, however, it will only be with the purpose of settling it in again in a proper form.

Bishopsmen's Boat Race.

The annual boat race between the crews of the Naval Academy comes off at Annapolis next Friday. Great preparations are making over there for a good time, and the middies have reason for hoping the President will come over to see them.

The Lloyd Aspinwall Released.

The Spanish authorities yesterday sent a cable dispatch from Madrid to the Spanish General for Rodas, at Havana, ordering the immediate release of the ship Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York, seized by the Spanish authorities in charge of carrying arms to the insurgents. The release was made upon the formal demand of our Government.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The monthly report of the bureau of statistics that for the first seven months of the current fiscal year the value of imports exceeded the exports, good value, by only $3,000,000 against $85,852,178 the corresponding period last year. The returns of foreign trade for January, 1870, exhibited an excess of exports over imports of $3,09,334.

OF INTEREST TO CIGAR-MAKERS.

Information having been received from the West that the manufacturers of cigars in New York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or emblem notices attached to the boxes, and doubling over the edge of the boxes, are finely printed as to escape observation except upon close scrutiny, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such labels.

THE FORTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Supervisor Bloomfield writes to the Internal Revenue office that the distillers of Peoria express satisfaction with the forty-eight hour period, and that the distillers of Bloomington are also working under it.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cass, Venango county—John F. Sayers, vice C. M. Potter, resigned.

Cordville, Washington county—J. D. McLaughlin, vice J. A. Galbraith, moved away.

Established—Barkeville, Venango county—A. Hunsberger, Postmaster.

Established—Donley, Washington county—Smithgrave, Postmaster.

Established—Copley, Green county—D. C. Jefferson, Postmaster.

Honey Grove, Juniata county—Francis Snyder, vice W. F. Vanswearingen, removed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Absentees Put in an Appearance—Hopes Regarding Pig Iron—Shall the Machine be Smashed?—General Butler Coquetting—Call on the Home Guard.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1870.

The recusants are all at their posts again, including every one of the absentees, I believe, named in my last letter. "Honest John Covode" made his appearance the morning following the vote in the House on pig iron, and has been hard at work to straighten up matters. It is believed there is strength enough now to replace pig iron at $7 per ton as it stands in the Ways and Means bill, but the bad effect of the vote fixing the duty at $5 may be seen by the vote on scrap iron. The Committee recommended $6 on cast and $8 on wrought scrap, but the consequences of the $5 rate on pig were manifested in the vote to reduce scrap to $5 and $6 per ton, and so, I apprehend, it may affect manufactured iron and steel. If this should become more clearly demonstrated, there will be an effort made to smash the machine by the friends of the bill agreeing to vote it down, by laying it on the table.

It is thought that General Butler has been aiming at this result from the first. This gentleman is cogneting with the Western and Southern members with a view to assist his prospects for the Presidential succession. Pennsylvania will not forget him at the proper time. Yesterday and to-day have been *dies non*, so far as the Tariff is concerned, owing to the unavoidable absence of Gen. Schenck and the Ohio delegation generally, in attendance upon the Legislature of that State, who are here in a body, with a large retinue of ladies. They have all gone to-day to visit the tomb of Washington, and to-night they are to wind up with a grand ball, when the Buckeye girls will show their paces, and dance as many cotillions as possible, without regard to the duty on crinoline, there being no tax upon their charms, provided they are fancy free.

After the planing is over, I suppose the tariff bill will be resumed in earnest. Our own members from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts are constantly in their midst, and have no reason to complain of their want of fidelity. It is a little remarkable, that they are not encouraged by the presence of more of those whose interests are largely involved in this particular crisis. I am inclined to the belief that our people have appropriated their full share of the last ingredient in Pandora's box, and I trust we shall have no need to counsel ourselves hereafter with the delightful reality that "all's well that ends well."

C.

FREE TRADE VIEW.

The dispatch to the *Journal of Commerce* (Free Trade) says: "A report that the Pennsylvania delegation has decided to recommend the tabling of the tariff bill lacks confirmation. Mr. Negley proposes to make a motion for the pig-iron State, and even the gushing Colvode, with Kelley and others, declare that no compact of this kind has been entered into, but that a sort of understanding is made between them that if on the final vote a motion to table pig-iron from $5 to $7 per ton to the bill shall fail, then twenty-one of Pennsylvania votes shall be cast against the entire bill.

"Every one manifestly dreads the defeat followed by a subsequent change of policy. The question of reduction on pig-iron cannot be favorably considered in the House that that body will almost certainly make some reduction on the duty of $5 per ton on pig-iron. Two meetings, which were called yesterday at 12 M. and 3 P. M., failed to secure a full quorum, but this gives rather than trust the House in case bill gives. Said he to-day: 'These free traders are the meanest men I ever saw to deal with. Men who came here from the West and East, and who, I thought, were true to me on every important question. The newspapers have egged them on till they are afraid to vote for me, and I am left to rely upon those upon whom we depended have deserted us. They are afraid to go home, as I have a following forty votes from us. Our only hope is to fight this fight out here and now, and I become more and more wherever we can to raise pig to $7 on the last poll. We don't get it, and then the bill will be reduced from item of iron and steel will be reduced from the present rate of duty. The effect of this bill is bad, however, the very fact of its defeat will give an impetus to the low tariff movement, and the Ohio delegation will go for it, and a bill considerably reducing the tariff on iron and steel will be passed at the present articles of import, will be rushed through the house in forty-eight hours, and in from a fourth to a third of protective plans. On the other hand those in favor of reduction see that a great change is coming over the sentiment each day. A careful canvass to-day with the position that a straight vote by ayes and noes will give a majority of from seven to ten votes in favor of the reduction of pig-iron, considerably more than the most liberal concession made by the protectionists in the House reported from the Committee of Ways and Means."

FROM LAKES TO TIDEWATER.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad—The Sandy Valley Route.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURGH, STARK County, Ohio, April 21, 1870.

Inasmuch as your have already published a letter from Mr. Faithful Fowler, which is important to this section, we beg that you will allow us space for a report of quite an enthusiastic mass meeting held in our town last evening, which was largely attended by the elite of the picture to your numerous readers. A large number of the citizens of the village and vicinity assembled pursuant to announcement at Hoover's Hall, to consider the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad. An organization was effected by electing Hon. John Beatty, President; Fred. Mackaman, Vice President, and Wm. Donnelly, Secretary.

THE MOST PRACTICAL ROUTE.

Mr. Waddell, who has the surveys in charge, addressed the meeting, showing the advantages of this and other routes. The route by the Ohio River is the most practical, the average grade from Pittsburgh to Bellville, the western end of this division on the N. and S. R.R., being but 13 feet to the mile. From this mile, while the route via Canton will average 35 feet to the mile, reaching at some points as high as 72 feet to the mile. The highest grade on the Sandy and Beaver Canal is 52 feet to the mile, while most of it runs along at 6 to 8 feet. Much of the road can be laid along the old Sandy and Beaver Canal bank, which will greatly facilitate the building. It will be ready for the ties, Mr. W. quoted from W. Milnor Roberts's report of a survey, made along this line, as saying that it was the "finest I have never noticed anywhere, a section of country so favorable for the construction of many facilities for the construction of a canal or railway. The valleys of different streams, as the Big Beaver, being wide, fertile, and abounding in coal, iron, and a fine quality of sandstone. By the valley route we save 25 miles to Pittsburgh over the Canton route, and 20 miles shorter than by any other great continental line from Pittsburgh. It cannot fail to secure the road here if the people will do as they should.

ENTHUSIASM ALONG THE LINE.

Judge Stewart, of Loudonville, took the floor and made a stirring, telling speech. He was going to the line with the people, and was ready if driven to the wall to die in that famous "last ditch." There was no such word as fail to be considered in this matter. "The road must be built," and we must "go in." Meetings at all the points along the line, Bellville, Newville, Loudonville, Holmesville, Middletown, Williamsburgh, Sandy Valley and Magnolia had resulted in a free grant of the right of way, and $500,000 in stock. Canton's $300,000 did not fall behind in the good work. The Judge sat down amid great applause.

$600,000 IN STOCK OUT OF CANTON.

After listening to addresses from Dr. Jackson, of Hanover, and Mr. Grier, of Magnolia, it was

Resolved, That we guarantee the right of way and $600,000 in stock, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad through Sandy townships.

After some little figuring, $40,000 in stock was guaranteed along this route, but ten miles along the valley. This makes thus far on the route 50 miles free right of way secured, and the song sung of the "Old Ship of Zion" again and hoes will give a majority of from seven to ten votes in favor of the road, and the signing considerably more than the most liberal concession made by the protectionists in the House reported from the Committee of Ways and Means."

CITY MATTERS.

"The Art Gallery."

Under this heading, a contemporary, alluding to our notices of the pictures on the walls, says: "In Mr. Sargent's original depictions of social life he has made some serious blunders. He saw little merit in one of the best local paintings in the gallery—the 'Remorse of Marguerite,' by Mr. Beseon. He guaranteed himself with finding fault with the coloring in Marguerite's face, and had nothing to say in praise of the strong imaginative power and truthful conception of one of the finest scenes in Faust displayed by so young a lady as the painter." We are gratified to perceive a disposition on the part of the city papers to look after the interests of their local artists, but we regret that in the zeal to do so the motto of the majority, including the journal which, in this instance, seems to swallow the camel and strain at a gnat, is that "infinitely worse, wilfully misrepresents. Last night a statement was made that put forth may obtain credence in some quarters, we reproduce our brief notice of the painting in question:

"The Remorse of Marguerite" is a picture that cannot fail to attract the attention of every visitor. Even those who are not familiar with the story will be at a glance its subject and meaning, while others will trace in the emotions expressed in Marguerite's countenance the terrible shades of divers remorse of contrition. There is simply the horror and remorse attendant upon the discovery of her crime. So Marguerite feared the voice of God must have felt and looked when free from the glamour which misled her. The artist, Mr. Wm. L. Beseon, failed to convey this one sentiment, and has succeeded in accomplishing her purpose. The management of the light, the coloring, drawing, modeling, all display a degree of skill and ability not to be looked for in a conscientious fidelity to the most trifling details."

VIRGIN ALLEY AMENITIES.—Kate McManus, William White, Henry Krimer, Kate McAuley and Mary Hastings, were before Mayor Brush on Saturday morning, for creating a row in Virgin alley. They were disposed of as follows: Kate McManus, ten days to jail; William White, thirty days to the Work House; Kate McAuley, five dollars fine; Henry Krimer, twenty days to jail; and Mary Hastings ten days to jail. A rafteman from up the river states that one of the women robbed him of about twenty dollars a little while before the arrest, but as he could not stay here to prosecute no charge was preferred.

INCENDIARISM.

Three Destructive Fires in East Liberty.

Loss from Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand Dollars—Insurance Five Thousand—Parties Arrested on Suspicion and After a Hearing Discharged.

Three destructive fires, the result of the work of an incendiary, occured in East Liberty at an early hour yesterday morning, resulting in a total loss of from $25,000 to $30,000.

The first fire broke out about 12:30 A. M. in a frame stable owned by John McCombs, and located between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Penn avenue. The stable, which contained two wagons and a quantity of hay, was completely destroyed. The flames from this communicated to another stable, belonging to C. A. Worcestelle, which was slightly damaged.

About 3:30 A. M. another fire was discovered on a porch in the rear of Christian Stratley's store and dwelling house, on the Greensburg Pike, at the Railroad crossing. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done and the loss will likely not exceed the sum of $75.

The last mentioned fire was scarcely over when the planing mill of Graham & Lyon was discovered to be in flames. This establishment was entirely destroyed. It contained some fine machinery, a large quantity of lumber prepared for building purposes, and this together with a considerable quantity standing around the mill was burned. An old school house, which had lately been used as a colored Methodist church and which stood in the rear of the mill was also destroyed.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The total loss by this conflagration is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. The loss sustained by Graham & Son, who are the heaviest losers, is estimated at nearly $25,000. The property is insured in the Lycoming Insurance Company for five thousand dollars. The loss by the burning of the colored church is estimated at $1,000.

THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and several arrests have been made, but the parties, after a hearing before Deputy Mayor Cartwright and Fire Marshal Butler, were discharged.

Two men, named Herron Richards and John Dewyer, were arrested after the first fire, and at once discovered a connection between the two fires. They succeeded, however, in clearly proving an alibi and were discharged.

Another man, named Peter Brady, who says he was formerly from Cincinnati, was arrested after a hearing discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Brady was brought to the Deputy Mayor's office about five o'clock yesterday that suspicion pointing to him as the incendiary. A neighborhood of Sandy Creek, and officers were sent to that place. They returned last evening but made no arrests.

EXCITEMENT.

The scene of the fire was visited by a great many people yesterday, and the hearings were attended by large numbers of persons. The affair caused a great deal of excitement, and was the general topic of conversation in that part of the city yesterday. Every effort is being made to ferret out the incendiaries, and it is to be hoped that the efforts may be successful.

THE AMENDMENT JUBILEE.

General and Special Orders.

Prof. S. A. Neale, Secretary of the Executive Committee having in charge the Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee, celebrating, furnishes the following special and general orders:

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Birmingham Division—Headquarters on Washington street, right resting on Sixteenth street; will start from Birmingham at 10 A. M.

Allegheny Division—Military, societies and citizens, at the corner of Federal street, right resting on North avenue; Union Club and Highland Park cavalry, at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, left resting on North avenue; carriages on Poplar street, right resting on Federal street. Start from Allegheny at 10 A. M.

Pittsburgh Division—Will meet on Penn street, right resting on Sixth street; will follow the Allegheny Division when it moves to the rear.

GENERAL ORDERS.

First Division—Consisting of policemen, Great Western Band, Grand Marshal and staff, color bearer and aids, military, Knights of the White Cross, invited guests and speakers, Executive Committee, and Pittsburgh Division on Water street, right resting on smithfield street.

Birmingham Division—Will take up their position on Wood street, right resting on Water, and left resting on Third avenue.

Allegheny Division—Will take position on Market square, right resting on Federal street.

Pittsburgh Division—Will take position on Water street, right resting on Smithfield and left resting on Ferry street.

Grand Marshal—George D. Ware.

Chief Marshal of Pittsburgh Division—Lemuel Gourley.

Chief Marshal of Allegheny Division—Henry C. Ford.

Chief Marshal of Birmingham Division—Shepard Wood.

Upon the completion of the route, the procession will proceed to the Diamond, in Allegheny, where Federal street, Allegheny, passing in review before the Chief Marshal. It is expected that at or about the beginning of twenty minutes after reaching the Diamond, the place of the GRAND MARSHAL will be vacated by the Chief Marshal, in a carriage, with the music, will dismount, if practicable. The meeting will be organized in twenty minutes after reaching the Diamond.

We urge upon all men to guard the sacred rights of our new-born liberty, and by our gratitude to God and our government to abstain from intoxicating liquors on the last day of this month

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

HON. J. H. DUNNY, of the 24th District satisfactorily accounts for his absence when the vote on pig iron was taken in the House. ite was duly paired. As yet no excuse for the others has been put in.

OUR friends in Ohio are active and untiring in their railroad movements. The competition between the several localities for the route of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad Company is becoming quite interesting. Canton and Akron have already presented strong claims for the route, and now we have the claims of the Sandy Valley route, which the correspondent of this issue of the COMMERCIAL shows to be equally as strong as its competitors.

THE Income Tax was the subject of some interesting statements in the House of Representatives on Saturday by Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The drift of his remarks was in favor of the continuance of the tax in a modified form. He maintained that it was the least oppressive tax that was paid, and in proof of this assertion rehearsed the figures showing the number that pay and the amounts. Mr. SCHENCK also stated that the Committee had agreed to recommend a reduction of taxes amounting in the aggregate to thirty millions, which is good news.

WE hasten to give Senator CAMERON credit for doing a good thing, which is no more nor less than offering an amendment to the Northern Pacific Railroad bill—a "big thing" by the way—requiring that the rails, steel or iron, laid down by the company shall be of American manufacture. The Senate took it, and we wish we could feel that it was taken because of the Protective principle involved. Perhaps it was, but we prefer to think it was because the company could not afford to run any risk of rejecting the amendment. If the recent votes in the House are to be taken as indicating the temper of that body, the amendment will not help the bill there, but damage its prospects rather. Let Mr. CAMERON stick to deeds like this and he may yet be happy.

THE Prince of Wales has given the world notice that hereafter any one indulging in detraction concerning him will be made to face the music, as he will no longer submit to be defamed. A notice of this sort will no doubt have the desired effect; but many persons will query whether it has been given because many of the stories told concerning him were true as well as extremely damaging, or because they were false and yet believed by some simple-minded persons to the injury of his good name. Either the Prince has been most outrageously slandered or he has led an extremly wayward life. It is doubtless felt to be necessary to prevent the publication of reports, true or false, like the ten thousand which have filled the newspapers all over the world for the last half dozen years. Most persons effect this purpose by giving no occasion for bad reports, but in the case of the Prince of Wales a great many people probably make it their business to invent scandal about him. Either this or his life has been such as to justify reports which have made him about the most notorious individual living.

THE *Tribune* describes the primary election system in New York in the following straightforward terms:

> "Our primary meetings are often farces; our committees are cliques; by dint of bar-room loafers, hired for the occasion, and the result proclaimed by the inspectors as were rarely other than their own wishes dictate. Our system is rather worse, on the whole, than that of our neighbors, for no one is cheated by that. Every one knows beforehand that those whom I would wish returned by his neighbors will be, though the vote should be twenty to one against. Everybody votes at his primaries for his road makers, street sweepers, and other stipendiaries. This constitutes a magnificent, but not a fatal, No one expects fairness; so no one is deceived. On our side there are grievances who fancy that votes, not canvassers, decide the result; and we do sometimes have an honest election in two or three of our twenty-two wards."

In this quarter we have the thing slightly varied. Our conventions become the thimble rigging arena. The "marking" system usually affords the opportunity when trading has failed. As a last resort it seldom fails. The candidates that cannot be "marked" out when the enterprise is once more entered upon, (as for instance in one of our nominating conventions last fall,) must be a hard one to beat. Give the experts in this line time and they'll pitch 'em every time round; and ten to one if they won't make the people believe that the nomination was honest and fair. On this sort of thing as we have it here it would be hard to improve. It has become a little too complete, and a great many propose to let severely alone any nominee that has been "marked" in. It may be a sure way in conventions, but with outsiders, who do the voting, it is "played out" decidedly.

GEN. SHAFFER, the new Governor of Utah, told the people who came out to welcome him, that he was there to enforce the laws of the United States, and that when he found he could not do it he would leave. In a general way we might safely conclude that he will not stay long, as in some important respects the laws of the United States are, and ever have been, a dead letter in Utah; and of their enforcement now there is no better prospect than before. It is much to be doubted whether GOV. SHAFFER expects to enforce the laws. Polygamy defies the laws, and we have simply to give in or grapple with the enormity. The Government either means to wink at or crush the wicked and illegal features of Mormonism. Thus far it has simply winked; and not many sagacious persons will candidly declare that it is practicable to do much else. The Mormons know this very well. There is such a thing as making Utah too hot for them, in which event there will be a change of venue, where the evil will flourish all the same, and perhaps more vigorously because of the cry of persecution. As with the "social evil" at home, Mormonism is too deeply rooted for statutes and resolves. Perhaps when a way of eradicating the "social evil" in our large cities is found out, the polygamy feature in the Mormon Problem will receive a solution.

> An important and significant meeting, made up mainly of Republican journalists and other influential leaders of the party, not members of Congress, from all sections of the country, but mainly from the West, has been in session in this city for the last few days. The meeting, being entirely private, its proceedings have no news value, but it is understood that it was determined to call a mass convention of stout and well known Republicans, who favor a liberal revenue reform to be held at Cincinnati in May in some Western city. The numbers and character of the gentlemen attending this meeting render it one of unusual importance.

So runs a Washington dispatch, and no doubt correctly. Could the motives and influences at the bottom of this movement be disclosed, the country would be edified. The thing has a strong odor, but the meeting will come off. It is one of the instrumentalities the free traders rely upon—and there are those whose contract includes the getting up of such affairs. We may expect a series of movements, worked by the machinery of the New York importers and agents of foreign manufacturers. The friends of protection should understand it. The thing will go for a great popular movement, and the deception may work for a season. The real instigators and managers will never be seen in it. Their part is to pay, as they can afford, in view of what will be gained when we become a nation of buyers abroad at just such prices as the foreign monopolists see fit to put on. Let the meeting be held, but we protest against calling it "Republican." The "journalists" referred to have no authority to commit the party; they have no right to speak for it, much less prostitute it to become a machine wherewith to execute the job which they have contracted for.

THE religious character of the contest in Canada over the Red River affair has become fully developed. As we have already said, the Catholics adopt the cause of RIELL whom they regard as a chosen instrument of the church. A poet has risen to sing his praises—Mr. L. P. LEMAY, translator of LONGFELLOW'S *Evangeline*, and legislative Librarian at Quebec, who compares RIELL to CHRIST, and the English to the crucifying Jews. Bad and blasphemous as this is, it is indorsed by the Catholic priesthood through their organ, and reflects the feeling of the Catholics of the country. On the other hand, the organs of English authority to denounce the RIELL party as traitors and scoundrels who must be put down if not strung up. The feeling is growing very bitter, and the case is really serious. The Catholics declare that before they will knock under they will pronounce for annexation and fight it out on that line—which is an interesting hint touching annexation as we understand it on this side. Meanwhile the expedition against RIELL is forming and the advance will leave Collingwood early in May. The "situation" is interesting as hot water can make it, touching the Dominion about the most inviting quarter of the globe of which we have any knowledge. Perhaps what interests us most is the military expedition and its probable fate. Will RIELL fight or run? If he fights and manages his cause with anything like ability, what chance will the expedition have to get back again, except as fugitives?

MR. GREELEY was, we believe, made the subject of much injustice and quite undeserved reproach in connection with the famous cry, "on to Richmond." It was never proved that he first raised the cry; when raised, it was repeated in all quarters of the Northern States, and then, the meaning of those who uttered it with intelligence was, of course, nothing more than a demand for the vigorous prosecution of the war. By the way, it has been hinted that some of the "on to Richmond" articles that appeared in the *Tribune* were from the pen of Mr. STANTON.

Our object, however, at present, is not to justify or vindicate the military wisdom of the venerable journalist, but to refer to a case in which his exhortation to advance against the enemy was not only followed by no evil consequences, but has redounded entirely to the credit of his sagacity. We quote from the Rocky Mountain correspondence of a distinguished religious newspaper. The writer is giving an account of the churches in those new regions; he says:

> The first preaching in the mountains was due to Horace Greley. In his celebrated trip to Colorado, in 1859, he attended Presbyterian preaching in Leavenworth. Approaching the minister after service, he said, 'Go up to the mountains;' go up to the mountains! The people are there!" acting upon the hint, father Hamilton pressed on with the returning crowd to the mountains. Taking his stand in the street of the newly formed city, he had a congregation of three or four hundred. Soon a temporary organization was effected with sixty-five members, the great majority of whom had been members or ruling elders in the East.

Let no small wit presume to quibble by pointing out the difference between going *on* and going *up!*

FULL details have at last been received regarding the death of LOPEZ and the end of the desperate war of which he was the soul. Some time, however, must still elapse before we shall possess the stores of information necessary to a just estimate of the late dictator's character and to a judicial summing up of the results of his exercise of power. Even in the narratives of the American correspondents of the New York papers it is easy to see that the minds of the writers are more or less affected by the sentiments of the Brazilian society by which they are surrounded, while the comments of the Rio de Janeiro press on the subject of LOPEZ'S death indicate slight subsidence of the chronic wrath and indignation with which those journals used to denounce the living LOPEZ before the news arrived in hand on the 1st of March. From the last accounts we gather that he receives credit among his enemies for a decent measure of courage. In the qualities needful to a leader of men he appears to have been grossly deficient. The secret of the miserably agitated condition of the country during the entire period of his rule, seems to have been his ambition to equal or surpass in power and fame Dr. FRANCIA, the first Dictator of Paraguay, and CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ, his father, who on his death-bed appointed him his successor in 1862. Dr. FRANCIA, who with absolute power governed the country from 1814 to 1840, though ambitious and a free thinker in religion, seems to have understood perfectly the logic of facts, and also to have desired to promote the welfare of his people. His successor, LOPEZ the elder, well gifted intellectually, perhaps entirely sympathized in the common opinions and feelings of the people, who, in 1846, elected him their President for life. He was certainly a sagacious man, of large views, as may be fairly inferred from the increased prosperity of Paraguay under his administration. The younger LOPEZ, endowed with prudence, would seem to have had an easy task before him, when he succeeded his father in the possession of power. In the way of education and opportunities of observation in other countries he had enjoyed extraordinary advantages. Ambitious as either his father or FRANCIA, he appears to have been void of the latter's contempt for shams and respect for facts, while he was a stranger to the moderation and, it may be, the patriotism of the former. In less than a year after he began to rule, "he began to meddle with the affairs of his neighbors." He declared war upon Brazil, because Brazil declined his offer of mediation in the troubles between her and Uruguay. In disgust with the neutrality of the Argentine Republic, he rashly seized two ships of war belonging to that power, and thus provoked the inauguration of the triple alliance which led to his destruction.

A dark side of his character was shown in the severity and even dreadful cruelty of his military rule. In this direction he was an unmistakable tyrant. A still more repulsive aspect of his character, and a feature of his dictatorship that by itself places him among a class of men of lower mental and moral grade than either FRANCIA or LOPEZ senior, was the manner in which he used the priesthood of the country. Under his influence, "the clergy," we are told, "did not hesitate to practice upon the credulity and superstition of the people, using the confessional to inculcate doctrines of the most ferocious character." But as we have remarked, LOPEZ is too lately dead for us to pass a final judgment upon his career.

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

Not the least interesting circumstance in the present condition of France is the prevalence of strikes. They threaten to assume an epidemic character, and if this should happen, there is reason to believe that such movements on a large scale will not remain restricted within the limits of French territory. The people who participate practically in that sort of agitation are, generally speaking, a class who do not readily take in the lessons of experience, particularly of experience acquired in other countries. Several years have elapsed since the strike had run its course in England, and had diligently and ingeniously applied all its resources, with the unmistakable result of proving its inefficiency for the attainment of its proposed end. That a strike is a manifest blunder, productive of evil, and only evil to the laborer, is a conclusion now almost universally accepted by English workmen. It does not secure for them the object they desire, but after many weeks, or even months of cessation from labor and the consumption of their small savings, the sight of starvation staring them and their families in the face, makes them glad to apply for work on the old terms and happy if it is not refused them. But the abandonment of strikes has not left the English laborer without remedy or resource. In many of the great manufacturing towns, by mutual agreement between the employers and the employed, permanent committees of arbitration have been constituted, of men of probity and intelligence who enjoy the confidence of both parties, and who decide all such questions as formerly gave rise to strikes. It seems even already absolutely certain that this system, the outcome of long and bitter experience, will work in a manner quite satisfactory to all fair-minded workmen as well as capitalists.

In France, so near the scene of a conflict thus happily terminated, strikes, until a recent time almost if not entirely unknown, are now taking place with alarming frequency, and are conducted without the slightest recognition, or even apparent knowledge of the valuable practical results obtained across the channel. In fact there is reason to regard these movements as being made less in the interest of labor than in the interest of politics. As readers doubtless remember, the first important strike occurred at Creuzot, one of the great centers of the iron industry of France. These iron works, perhaps the largest in the world, have for many years been under the control of the brothers Schneider, one of whom is President of the *Corps Legislatif*. In the works and in the mines as many as fifteen thousand laborers find employment, producing over a hundred thousand tons of iron and about two hundred locomotives yearly. The Schneiders have long been known for the interest they take in the welfare of their workmen. Comfortable dwellings at low rents, stores at which necessaries can be bought at fair prices, hospitals, elementary and technical schools, all these things are provided by the proprietors for the use of their laborers. In consequence the best understanding existed between employers and employed until last fall when this happy state of things was disturbed by the missionary exertions of a single person. This person was a mechanic named Assy who got employment in the works. It is now known that he was sent thither by the International Labor League. He began operations by starting the labor question among the workmen. Gathering them into companies he expounded to them the principles of socialism according to PROUDHOMME. This philosopher's most famous utterance, as readers know, is the saying, "Property is robbery." With fiery eloquence Assy denounced things established; he told the workmen that they were plundered by their employers; that if they combined they could make their own terms with them, and that they were fools if they did not follow his advice. The result was an organization prepared for action whenever the right time should have come. During all this period and afterwards the efforts of this socialistic agitator were vigorously seconded by the communistic and republican journals, and especially by the *Marseillaise*, which repeatedly summoned the men of Creuzot to arise and prove that they were not mere machines, slaves of the lords of capital. What followed is known to all. The first strike had been settled only a few weeks when it was followed by another, which was reported at an end seven or eight days ago. Investigation of the first movement proved that the men had actually no grievance as workmen. They loudly proclaimed their contentment with their wages and with all existing arrangements. There can be no doubt that these strikes at Creuzot were socialistic outbreaks. The presumption is that the strike at Fourchambault is of the same character, as well as the successive movements of the same kind reported daily by the cable telegraph. The "International Labor League" has several times been mentioned in connection with the disturbances at Creuzot, and the probability is that its agents have been as active in other important centers as Assy was there, though, it may be, less promptly successful. A widely extended socialistic or democratic movement is intended. The workmen of Paris, numbering three hundred thousand men, have, we know, been called upon secretly and by placards to organize a gigantic strike. Two days ago the tailors, painters, hatters and moulders were reported to have obeyed the call, and yesterday it was reported that the makers of wall paper will join the strikers to-day—and we shall probably receive announcements of like tenor until the combination shall be complete. In view of this movement one important consideration is the forced or unnatural relation between labor and capital which has been induced in France by the Emperor and his Lieutenant, Baron HAUSSMANN, in their zealous endeavors to conciliate and content the working classes. The inevitable effect of such a system wherever long followed must be to bring about a condition of the labor market which, if not artificially sustained, will correct itself by revolution. Or under favorable circumstances judiciously used, equilibrium may be restored at the expense of some suffering merely. But the circumstances of France are not favorable, and the *plebiscite* seems destined to favor the agitations already connected with the labor question by the efforts of the socialists and democrats. Hence it seems to us that strikes form an interesting feature in the condition of contemporary France.

THE Eutaw Hotel in Baltimore is likely to attain fame by its treatment of the Hon. F. I. Cardozo, Secretary of State for South Carolina, and Hon. C. L. Ransler, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of that State, who had arrived at that hotel on Wednesday last to take part in the proceedings of the National Executive Committee of the Union League to be held there, and of which they are members. They had scarcely seated themselves for refreshment on their arrival than they were waited upon by the proprietor of the hotel, who rudely told them that they must immediately depart. On demanding the reason, they were told that "no niggers were allowed to put up that house." They remonstrated and declined to go unless compelled to go. This they were informed would be done, and to save further trouble they departed, informing the hotel keeper they would seek legal redress. These gentlemen are educated, refined and in every way unexceptionable, the only objection being a slight tinge of color in their faces. The National Executive Committee immediately cancelled their engagement with the Eutaw House, and passed resolutions strongly censuring the conduct of the proprietor.

THE girdling of three hundred apple and peach trees, for the fifth time, in the Michigan fruit region, near Benton Harbor, has excited considerable indignation and surprise at the manner in which it has been done, and unaccountable motive of the act. The property had passed out of the possession of Mr. Green to that of Mr. Hunter, who had not yet arrived on the premises, and being a total stranger there could not be supposed to have enemies, while its former owner, Mr. Green, is unaware of any circumstances that would point to any perpetrator desirous of injuring him. What complicates the fiendish act still more is the fact that it has always been done at the same time of the month, during moonlight nights, while a vigilant watch has been kept up. The old girdlings, which were very thorough, had healed nicely over, a grafting wax having been applied to them and it is thought that the weather being favorable, they will yet be saved, by a similar application of wax, a fact which it is well for our horticulturists to know, it being generally supposed that trees being completely girdled are sure to die.

THE eight hour labor system is gaining in popularity in Great Britain, which, if established successfully there, would render its attainment in this country much easier, the low price of labor and many working hours there being one great difficulty in the rivalry of trade. It is said that since its introduction in the cotton mills of England, the good effects are manifest, the operatives are improving in skill, and new inventions have greatly increased the effectiveness of the machinery, the product being actually greater since the hours of labor were reduced. This latter remark may appear anomalous in connection with the first, but when we consider that the results in this country are similar already, and that we can safely trust to the superiority of American intelligence and ingenuity in the future, the apparent inconsistency disappears. It is already ascertained that in the mills at Lawrence, Mass., since the reduction of the hours from sixty-six to sixty-one per week, the actual loss in two of the mills is not two per cent., while in the third the product has increased.

THE Philadelphia *Press* argues that one effect of legal the tender decision will be to reopen the soldiers' claim agencies throughout country. It says:

> About three quarters of a million of men were raised out of the force the payment of this legal tender was to be made. Many of these were paid off and were mustered into the service of the United States. The number was a contract between the United States and the soldier or officer for three years' military service, at certain specified wages. These wages were gold, according to this contract, but were to be "paid in paper," as the phrase went in the days of the War; parliament at Washington are evidences of the contract, and the documents in the Pay Master's Department show that the army paymasters did not receive for distance paid. This is one item on which we are told to see a test case as soon as possible.

If this view is the correct one, why will not the decision reopen a vast number of these transactions, and unsettle settlements of nearly every description coming within the time to which the decision is applicable?

THE Canadians have to a certain extent ceased to be excited over the Fenian scare. It is probably the best humbug of the season, about which those who have a little property invested in, are enjoying themselves hugely. We are assured, however, that the English authorities are on the alert; four thousand volunteers are making the goose-step in the mud, and the country is paying out $12,000 a day for the luxury, not to speak of the injury done to business. There has never been an earthly necessity for this parade of that "eternal vigilance" which "is the price of liberty." The general sentiment among the people is against the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. They think that the cruise did not call for such action, at the cost of cutting so ridiculous a figure.

SEVERAL families in Philadelphia were poisoned by eating cheese purchased from a vender who retailed it from a cart through their neighborhood. Several physicians were called into requisition, who with great difficulty saved the lives of the victims. This cheese had been purchased from an English ship lying at the wharf, and had been in contigrity with bilge water and exhalations of chemicals in the hold, where it had imbibed poisonous qualities and was sold to the vender for manure. The cheese, however, looked so well, and resembled the best Stilton so closely as to tempt the dealer to sell it for food, and it was eagerly purchased and eaten extensively with the result above stated.

IF the English authorities do not obtain permission from our government to pass steamers through the Sault Ste Marie Canal, the Red River expedition will have to make a march of five hundred miles through a desert and rocky country on the north side of Lake Superior. The steamers will bring their men to the boundary line and disembark them. The men will then march the few miles distance around the strait, and when the steamers have got through the canal and are in British waters again, they will take them on board and proceed to Fort William on Thunder Bay, where the march to Winnepeg will begin.

CAPT. GEO. A. HACKETT, prominent among his race in education, has risen up to an appreciation of their new status, a shrewd, active and wealthy business man, and a prominent member of many business and political societies, died at Baltimore on Thursday last.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature, it is said, was in session sixty-five working days; 2,168 bills were introduced, of which 1,493 were sent to the Governor. Rapid legislation, that! But the Legislature was a "fast" body in more senses than one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A lady who writes a long communication to the St. Paul *Press* in opposition to female claims for the ballot, and growing hotly enthusiastic towards the close, breaks out into parodic poetry, of which the following verse is a specimen:

> The "vote" that all are praising
> Is not the vote for me;
> Its claimants are so amazing,
> I'd rather for be free.
> But there's a vote in yonder crib,
> A baby vote, clear, shrill and glib:
> That vote is worth the raising,
> And that's the vote for me!
> Oh! that's the vote for me!

A Cape May letter says: The large number of new cottages which have been erected since last year, augurs well for the coming season. They have nearly all been built by gentlemen of wealth residing in your city. The magnificent beach and the rapid strides in the way of improvement which this city has made during the past few years, indicates that it will not be long before it is dotted with cottages on the sea front from Cold Spring Inlet to the light house, a distance of about five miles.

The New York *Herald* says if the present dullness continues in Wall street for any length of time, a good many brokers will be driven into other business,—which is not the worst thing that could happen, by any means.

One of the first effects of the new Irish Force bill will be to stimulate emigration from oppressed Ireland. All who can possibly get away will make haste to leave, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, if they cannot quiet Ireland by their new measure, will at least succeed in depopulating it. A cable dispatch informs us that sixty-nine hundred emigrants will leave Liverpool for the United States this week.

A new fashion at New York is to whiten the hair by a new powder. Young ladies appear in the street with hair as snow white as an old man of eighty. The process of putting it on is a great operation. But the removal of it is incredibly difficult. Young misses, even girls, wear the gold powder, the steel powder and the silver powder, which is said to contain a poison that will destroy the hair. But it is all the rage, and will be adopted generally this season.

Zion's Herald hopes to see one or two colored men in the field for Congress in Massachusetts this fall. It advises Messrs. Robert Morris and E. G. Walker to run as independent candidates if they cannot secure regular nominations.

It was the remark of some persons who attended the funerals of the late Captain Williams and the carpenter and fireman of the United States corvette Oneida that the air of the graves was bad. The coffins have now been removed to a spot lower down, and where the monument that is to be placed over the remains will be more noticeable. Of course, the moval took place under proper direction, and with every attention to the respect the public would demand in such a case.

According to the Japan *Gazette*, the large arrivals of rice, imported by foreigners, have alone preserved Japan this season from the horrors of famine. Japanese themselves admit the benefit derived from foreign trade has been to them in averting this calamity.

In the discussion of the San Domingo treaty, while Garrett Davis was asserting the fact that the population of the island was too degraded for citizenship, Senator Nye interrupted by calling his attention to the fact that we had New Jersey, and, all things considered, it had proved a success. The Senators from that State did not see where the laugh got in.

The Ohio Legislature at its late session passed only seventy-two general acts, and the Columbus *State Journal* says that there was less time for the legislation and less of the mischievous special tinkering business than at any other session within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The berry and fruit crops in Southern Illinois were but slightly injured by the recent change of weather from warm to cold, and if no heavy frosts interfere these crops will be unusually large this year.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Hannah Grant, the President's mother while attending a Methodist Church in Ohio, this appeared to a local: "She is probably 70 years old; is very well preserved, being an active old lady; is rather below the medium height, has a clear, sharp eye, a pleasing countenance, a very frank expression, and withal a refined modesty that shrinks from making herself conspicuous. She was very neatly and yet very plainly dressed."

The Rev. Dr. Clark, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, had gone to the Sandwich Islands. Dr. Clark's health has been very much impaired by the close attention and earnest devotion to the duties of his office; and it is hoped and believed that this trip will be of material service to him. At the same time he will be able to render important service to the cause of missions by being present at the semi-centennial celebration of the establishment of missions in the Sandwich Islands, in the summer of '70, which will be continued by two persons, who sailed from Boston October 26th, 1869, and arrived at the Island in March following.

The Portland *Argus* says that John Mr. A. Poor, of that city, strangely resembles the late General Thomas in personal appearance, and that one time when in Washington he was invited to examine a new portrait of General Thomas, and several gentlemen present, after carefully scrutinizing the picture and comparing it "with the original," as they supposed, declared it a capital likeness. One gentleman expressed his gratification at the correctness of the likeness, "having never before," he said "enjoyed the pleasure of seeing General Thomas in person."

Between the gout, disease of the kidneys, and disordered liver, resulting from excessive drink, Count Bismarck is said to be at death's door. A man about six feet one inch high, taller even than the King of Prussia, of apparently herculean mold, and, when drawn up to his full height, looking the very picture of physical energy and strength, no one would imagine that a frame, outwardly, so vigorous was sapped by the presence of an insidious disease which was soon to bow the broad lowering shoulders and reduce the strong man almost to a child's feebleness.

A LADY in Otsego, Michigan, wife of Isaac A. Whitmore, having notified several liquor dealers not to sell her husband any drink, which was disregarded by them, resorted to an extraordinary expedient to detect and punish these violators of the law. Donning Biddy's unique attire, and with a brogue acquired by considerable practice, she visited every saloon in town, and made purchases of the intoxicating fluid, usually gin or whisky—"a dhrap, plase, mister, this cowld mornin', tin cints worth." which was placed in a bottle, and, in making the rounds, was duly labeled with the date, name of the article, and the place where obtained. This was done thoroughly without exciting the suspicions of any, even those who knew her well in her ordinary garb. The evidence all obtained, six of them were arrested in one batch, on the 7th. Their cases were adjourned until the 15th. This "batch" will be ground off to leave room for the other seventeen, who will be "brought up to the captain's office" next week for settlement.

A VERY salutary check on reckless legislation has been placed by the action of the Philadelphia Councils, which passed a resolution requesting the Governor to withhold his signature from bills relating to that city until the authorities could have an opportunity to consult with him. The Governor has accordingly held over about forty bills for this purpose, referring them to the Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, some of which it is said unquestionably require attention, while others appear to be quite unobjectionable. We think a check of this kind would not be amiss in this quarter. The once much contemned veto power is, after all, the only conservative safeguard left.

THE women in Dover, in Delaware, know how to vindicate "woman's rights," however backward the little State may be in other respects. A man named Crowder, who had driven his wife and child from home to seek refuge among relatives, attempted forcibly to recover possession of the child, when the women of the place rallied in large numbers and attacked him "fore and aft," compelling him to retreat, when they hurried the child through a back way to its mother.

FASHION has issued an edict that henceforth long dresses must be the very thing for the streets. It is furthermore said that the ladies are disposed to rebel and disposed to stick to short dresses. Now, since the ladies have the matter in their own hands, who is to overrule them and reinstate the street sweepers? Let us see who will reject the senseless edict of fashion and adhere to decency and common sense.

JUDGE BARNARD, of New York, has set a good example. The man Chambers, on trial for murder, was defended on the plea of insanity, and the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution for that offense, whereupon Judge Barnard directed that Chambers be confined in the State Lunatic Asylum. A great many culprits are proved insane, but a few only are sent to an asylum.

THE losses by fire in Philadelphia, according to the Fire Marshal's report, for the past year, amounted to $5,067,125; insured, $4,177,394; clear loss, $894,821.

AS A CURE FOR

BURNS AND SCALDS,

Metzgar's German Ointment,

For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

H. A. METZGAR, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sold by

A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

☞ Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK
OF
New Spring Goods,
BOUGHT SINCE THE
Great Decline in Prices,
JUST OPENED.
EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS
LARGELY SUPPLIED WITH
NEW GOODS.
Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices, at
Morganstern & Co's
(Successors to MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)
NOS. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING, 1870.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Great Bargains.

FULL LINE OF

Housekeeping Goods,
Table Damasks,
Damask Napkins,
French Doylies,
Sheetings,
Towels, &c., &c.,

ALL AT

Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP.

All Orders left at Postoffice Box No. 775, or at No. 14 STEVENSON ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, will meet with prompt attention.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of 4 Id Monongahela Rye Whisky.

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866. Address

HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

DRY GOODS.

Carr,
M'Candless
& Co.,
94
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Dealers
AND
Jobbers
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE
New Stock,
BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,

New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Toweling,
Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for
BUYING GOODS,
We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MW7

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in calling the special attention of our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer. tf

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between ISAAC A. REED and JAMES H. McCLOY, doing business under the firm of REED & McCLOY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC A. REED will continue the business at the old stand, and hereafter the firm will be known as REED & CO. JAMES H. McCLOY, who assumes all liabilities, and all debts due the firm are to be paid to him.

ISAAC A. REED,
JAMES H. McCLOY.

Allegheny, April 16, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me in the General Mercantile Business, R. F. OVERHOLT, A. S. R. OVERHOLT and I. S. OVERHOLT, and hereafter the firm will be known as H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.

April 14, 1870. H. S. OVERHOLT.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT

BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,

The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.

Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.

BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

Specie Payment Resumed at Last.

From and after this date the firm of

H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,

Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising, will pay to their patrons, who buy for cash, SILVER IN EXCHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivaled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Low Range of Prices. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED DEVICE for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third Avenue.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 91 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1852.
Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mThp

MANUFACTURERS.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has the Largest Oven, and is warranted to give the best satisfaction, and save one-third fuel. It has a PATENT RAISED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE, and every modern improvement.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.
For sale by Demuller & Bro., No. 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lascel & Rawlings, No. 28 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 251 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies.
A constant supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 28 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Plaid and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES, and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, 1870.

The local discount market shows a good deal of activity. The demand for loans has greatly increased during the week, and banks are disposed to restrict their favors to customer paper. We discover an increase of transactions in our prime local stocks and bonds at prices which show no abatement in the confidence of investors in the future of local securities.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, April 23, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 18	$ 981,943 76	$126,985 70
April 19	680 599 59	99,400 29
April 20	613,006 22	95,129 73
April 21	603,341 01	97,147 91
April 22	523,166 66	68,942 88
April 23	520,079 71	81,487 41
Total	$3,941,998 88	$572,631 39

—The Gold premium showed more firmness to-day. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says the firmness is attributed to the increased "short" interest, which is indicated by the loaning rate having ranged from 2 per cent. "for carrying" to 1-8 per cent. until Monday "for borrowing." The largeness of the imports —which for the past week amount to $7,150,000 —has also strengthened the premium.

—The advance in Government bonds is ascribed to the heavy purchases of foreign bankers during the week, which have reduced the supply on the market. The German bankers appear to be buying upon the supposition that within the next four weeks the bonds will be available for making exchange. It is anticipated that the largeness of the interval revenue receipts for the current month (which Commissioner Delano estimates at $52,000,000) will induce the Secretary of the Treasury to increase his purchases of bonds next month, irrespective of the sales of gold. In May, shipments of bonds are made quite freely, and the home demand also is stimulated by the wants of investors to employ the interest on their bonds due on the 1st prox. These facts, together with the prospect of a demand growing out of the rise in money, and the probability of application of higher prices for this class of securities, and there is considerable speculative buying.

—The New York stock market was active and higher, with largely increased transactions. The strongest stocks on the list were the Vanderbilt and Northwest shares, Lake Shore, Reading, and Ohio and Mississippi. The *World* says the movement in Ohio and Mississippi shares is from large purchases by capitalists connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad will be consolidated as a through line with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from the Atlantic coast in Virginia in connection with the Union and Central Pacific Railroads to San Francisco. It is stated that a stock clique is about being formed to get control of Ohio and Mississippi shares, and it this is done their price will be without doubt run up to a very high figure. In 1864 Ohio and Mississippi shares, not as valuable then as now, were run up to over 75 by the late Anthony W. Morse, in Lake Shore and New York Central were important combinations are likely to be formed with other roads, which, when made public, will have a powerful effect in advancing the prices of those stocks and their connections. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road is said to form a portion of this proposed consolidation of roads to form one through line from New York City over the Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Shore and other roads via the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. Parties have been for some weeks traveling over the proposed consolidation of roads, and there is said to be no doubt that the arrangements will be consummated at an early date.

—The *Times* says: The movement in Lake Shore is suspected to relate in some measure to a contest for control at the May election of directors, although the transfer books being closed we should rather attribute the demand to a heavy purchase on their own appreciation of the value and permanence of the line by the parties who feel assured of their success in carrying the election. The steady and active demand for Toledo and Wabash Stock this week, and for Hannibal and St. Joseph and Ohio and Mississippi, while the demand for Common Stock shows increased strength to-day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Gordon's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 23, 1870.	10 A M	10:30 A M	12 M	1:30 P M	3 P M	3:30 P M
New York Central	103½	103⅜	103¾	104½	104⅜	104⅜
New Jersey Central	105	105	105	105	105	105
Erie	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Harlem	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½
Reading	99½	99¾	99¾	99½	100	
Michigan Central	99	99	99	99	99	99
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central		132		132		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		93		93		
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	74¾	74¾	75	75	75⅛
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
St. Paul		39½		39½		39½
St. Paul preferred		74¾		74¾	74¾	74¾
Fort Wayne		97		97		
Toledo and Wabash pref		69½		69½		
Fort Wayne		92¾		92¾		
Chicago and Alton		112		112		
Ohio and Mississippi		32¾		32¾		32¾
Western Union Telegraph		82¾		82¾		82¾
Pacific Mail		61		61¾		61¾
Adams Express		61		61¾		61¾
Wells, Fargo & Co		38¾		38¾		38¾
American M. U. Express		38¾		38¾		38¾
United States Express		42¾		43		43
Gold	113⅜	113⅜	113¼	113⅜	113¼	113¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	103¾	104⅛	⅜	
N. J. Central	105	105		
Erie	24¾	24⅝		⅛
Harlem	141½	129½		12
Reading	99½	100	½	
Mich. Central	123¾	124¼	½	
Mich. Southern	92	91¾		¼
Illinois Central	138½	139¼	¾	
Cleve. and Pitts	93	93		
Chicago and North	74¾	75⅛	⅜	
Do. preferred	87	86¾		¼
Rock Island	117¾	117¾		
St. Paul	39½	39½		
Do. preferred	74½	74¾	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	69¾	70	¼	
Do. preferred	92¼	92		¼
Fort Wayne	97	97		
Chicago and Alton	111	112	¾	
Do. preferred	75	75		
Ohio and Miss	32⅜	32		⅜
Western U. Tel	82¾	82¾		
Pacific Mail	61¾	61¾		
Adams Express	61	61¼	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	38¾	39¼	½	
American M. U. Ex	38¾	38¾		
U. S. Express	42¾	43¼	½	

—The New York *Herald* doubts if the National banks ever were of service to the Government, even when they were created for the purpose of absorbing a portion of the United States bonds. A much better plan of raising means for the war or of placing the bonds could have been devised. But now it is evident the whole system is vicious and dangerous. It will be difficult to abolish or modify the system; for two-thirds of the members of Congress probably are interested, directly or indirectly, in the banks. Besides, these banks are a vast power in the country. They feel that they can de arrogant. The only hope of a change is through public sentiment. It is a favorable sign, however, to see such a man as Treasurer Spinner battling with the monster.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market continues firm with a good trade demand for the leading articles. This, however, has been the situation of the market for some days. The weather was pleasant and spring like, and assisted trade very materially. Our rivers are in good navigable order, with plenty of water for ordinary purposes. There were liberal shipments, consisting largely of Pittsburgh manufactures. Produce—we notice fair receipts arriving. There were purchasers for all that was offered, at fair prices. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Bacon—we can report a fair trade inquiry, at the advance we have previously mentioned. The stock one hand is not a large one, and will soon need replenishing, if sales made during the past week are to be taken as a criterion. Country meat is active and finds ready purchasers at good prices. Groceries—The market is very firm with a good business being transacted. Sugars which ruled during the week. Sugars are firm; prices being lower than the Eastern marke ts. This fact has had something to do with the large increase in business, and why not?—a good article and reasonable prices will always command trade. Flour—The market ruled firm with a good demand. The receipts have been limited and the fact has strengthened the confidence of holders. Wheat was scarce during the early part of the week; latterly the receipts have increased very materially. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise mentioned:

ASHES—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand. The receipts have fallen off since our last, 178 barrels being the number received. We can report sales of choice casting apples at $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; mixed lots sold at various prices, according to quality and condition.

ASHES—The market has undergone no alteration for some time past. The demand was fair and prices were regular at the following: Soda ash—quoted 4@5 common to potash 7½@7¾ pearls 8@8¼ ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Dull; prices unchanged; sales of choice at 30@31c; common and low grades not wanted.

BROOM CORN—Market not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $4@5 ₱ dozen; No. 1 at $6@7 ₱ dozen. Choice or carpet brooms at $2@2 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season for activity being over; we quote nominally at 2½@3 ₱ lb.

BEANS—We have no change to notice in regard to this article. The demand was restricted to limited parcels. Prices ranging from $1 90@2 00 per bush. The latter for navy white.

BUTTER—There has been a falling off in the receipts for some days. This has strengthened the view of holders, with sales of strictly choice roll at 34@35c; fair to good at 30@33c; choice or carpet prints at 35@36c ₱ lb; common lots very dull.

CHEESE—Market steady. The receipts are increasing. Since our last 431 boxes were received. Sales of Western Reserve at 16@16½c; Hamburg 16½@17c; New York State dairy 16½@17c; New York factory 15c; fancy lots 18¾@19c; Sweitzer 18@19c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving, the market being a shade firmer. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime 6½@7c; common 6c; choice dried peaches, halves 9@9½c; prime 8½@9c; common 7½@8c. Pitted cherries 28c. Dried blackberries 18@19c.

CRANBERRIES—The market has been quiet for some time; "Sackett's" berries are quoted at $10 00@10 50 bbl.

CARBON OIL—Dull; market without animation; sales of 50 to 100 bbl lots at 23c; sales in a small way at 24@25c ₱ gallon.

EGGS—The falling off in receipts have increased the confidence of holders. We can report regular sales at 15c, first hand, and the usual advance from store.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand; choice peach blows sold at 60@62c, and $1 25 per bush; Merket dull.

FEED—In demand. The mills have notrouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran at $1; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

FISH, FLOUR AND SALT—Unchanged. The mills report sales at $5 00 ₱ bbl; $4 75 in sacks.

LIME—Was in moderate demand with sales of Eastern at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bbl; Western $1 00@1 05 ₱ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The market was firm, with a limited stock on hand and limited receipts; flint sells at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market was not an active one. The receipts were light and the demand limited. Sales were reported at 90c@$1 ₱ bush, the latter for kiln dried.

POULTRY—The season for dressed is over; we note sales of live chickens at 90@$1 ₱ pair, by the coop.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00@$12 00 and No. 2 $8 50, Market well supplied.

HAY—The market was fairly supplied with baled. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales were reported of Prime timothy at $1 40@1 45; choice $1 75@1 80.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Firmness and activity were the prevailing feature of the market. Dealers report a large inquiry with fair sales to the trade at fair prices. The market will soon need replenishing, of both meat, particularly nice clean lots, command ready sale at full prices. Sales were reported at the following: Shoulders 13½@13½c; sides rib and clear sides 16@16½c; hams 16½@17c. Country lard sells at the following: Common and dark 10@12c; prime in kegs 15@16c. Three months' cured meat were: Hams, S. C. 17@18c, sides rib-bed 14c; clear sides 14½c; shoulders plain 12½@12¾c; S. C. do 13½@13¾c; breakfast bacon, clear, 17½c.

MESS PORK—Firm, with sales at $20 50@20 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 at $1 20.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20c ₱ lb.

LARD—In tierces 16½@16¾c; in kegs 17¼c; in bucks 17½@17¾c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG FOOTS—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

LEAN—The market for most descriptions was firm, with a good demand. The receipts have increased. Wheat—the mills are receiving market started up; a very fair business has been consummated, largely on speculative account, with a trifle better figures for forward months, while spot will remain unchanged, and held perhaps more steadily. Sales 1,000 bbls S. W. for April at 5 25; 5,000 bbls do. for May at 5 25; 1,000 bbls do. for August at 5 75; 500 bbls do. for September at 5 25c.

PETROLEUM, April 23.—Market unchanged; lower crude 8½c; sellers holding at $1 0; upper creek 11c; sales at this price.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Market strong; P L S to W 25½@c S W 25¾@26c; crude 13½c.

OIL CITY, April 23.—Creek $4 15@4 20 and firm; Oil City $4 50 bid, holders asking $4 55.

ROUSSVILLE, April 23.—Market firm; offering $4 10@4 15; sales at $4 25.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 23.—Market quiet, but steady; $8 70 offering at the wells; holders asking about 10c advance.

SHAMBURG, April 23.—Market active at $4 05 on cars; $3 75@3 85 at the wells.

NEW YORK, April 23, 12:15 P. M.—Unchanged in every respect.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 12:00 M.—Market favorable and prices strong and advancing. April 25¾c; May 26c; June 26¾c, all freely bid; July 26¾c; August 27½c; September 28c. Crude 14@14¼c.

NEW YORK, April 23, 12:00 M.—The market opened with a firm feeling both in crude and refined. We quote the latter on spot or April at 26@26¼c; no sales in crude. Sales of 3,000 bbls, May delivery, at 14¾c; quoted at 14¾@15c.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—Market quiet but firm with a slight advance in prices. Sales reported at $1 00. We quote at $4 05@4 10, with considerable inquiry for spot oil by shorts.

NEW YORK, April 23, 6:00 P. M.—Market closed quiet but firm; not much done this afternoon; we quote crude at 13c; refined 26¼c for April.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 6:30 P. M.—Market closed quiet but steady and firm; April 26c; May 26½c bid; June 28¼c; June to August 27c; August to December 28c. Crude held 14@14½c; the principal inquiry is for May and June cargoes.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

RAILROAD.		RIVER.	
Peebles & Beeson	25	Owston & Sowers	2,833
D. Bly & Co	16	Owners	713
A. E. Mills	80	Total	3,546
Spray O. W	50		
P. A. Bates	50		
Total	331		

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

L Heppler, 80 bbls crude to Spray Oil Works; O C & A River R R, 50 do do to P A Bates; W Barto & Co, 40 do A B Mills; Armstrong Well, 116 do do to Bly & co.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 735 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 588 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kuehler & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,523 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 23, 1870.

Cattle.

The number of car loads of live stock received during the week was 360, or in the aggregate 10,800 head of cattle, The number shipped east was as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
Philadelphia	28	20	10	
New York	157	40	20	2
Baltimore		7	3	
Drove'd Rocks	59	5	26	
Total	187	72	59	12

The number of cattle for this market was rather heavy, and the market declined from the 5c@50c ₱ hundred from the prices of last week. The quality was not so good as the cattle on sale the previous week, and the market was, therefore, dull and heavy. Quite a few pens are cleared out, and the feeling is about the same as at the opening day of the market. Good No. 1 fat cattle are not easily to be found, but fair to good prices when they are brought into market. We are informed by the General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, Mr. F. Shinn, Esq., that the freight tariff on live stock has been reduced from 50c to 40c ₱ hundred, dating from the 1st of May. When this reduction is made, the market price of live stock will be increased 10c.

The prices this week may be quoted as follows: Extra 1,200 to 1,300 steers 7@7½c; good 1,100 to 1,200 steers 7@7½c; bulls, stags or oxen from 5c to 6½c. Below will be found the sales:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS

Sold to E Young 17 head, weighing 14,920 lbs, at $7 75 per cwt; 17,280 lbs, Nally, 14 14,920, 7 32 same, 7,200 lbs, T 00 Kelly, 6 6,240, 6 same, 6,240, 6 Wall, 6 5,360, 6 00; Kerr, 8, 6,620, 5 45; Wall, 9, 6,240, 6 same, 6,240, 6 same, 6,240, 6 same

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Eckstein Wm., Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Goddard & Bro., New York	3
Graham & Co, Jas., New Garden, O	3
Hayden & Kay, Chicago, Ill	3
Headley Amanda, Wellsburg, O	3
Maney Ed., Mt. Savage, Md	3
McCandless J. B., Freeport, Pa	3
Osthemer & Woodward, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Oriental Tea Co., Boston, Mass	3
Smart & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Schmertze W. E., New York	3
Scott David, Columbia City, Ind	3
Scott W. J., Menice, Pa	3
Sowash David, Lawrenceburg, Pa	3

ESCAPED FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—We are informed that a party of three, W. J. Robinson, James M. Stahr and David Lewis, escaped from the workhouse on Friday evening last.

FIVE PRISONERS.—Five prisoners were in the city lock-upon Sunday, awaiting to be transported to the workhouse. They will be taken up to-day.

FROM EAST LIBERTY.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright sent a man to the city lock-up on Saturday night. He will go to the workhouse to-day.

FOR SALE.—A Steinway & Son's piano, not long in use and taken in exchange, will be sold for $275 at Hoffman & Hale's Opera House Music Store, 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa,

SUMPTUOUS FARE.—Workhouse prisoners confined in the lock-up are fed on crackers and cheese while awaiting transportation to Claremont. Clerk Patterson is pantryman.

ATTRACTIVE—The Art Gallery. eodtf

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named Murphy was seriously injured at the Keystone Mills Friday evening. One of the furnace doors fell and struck him on the head as he was at work, inflicting serious injuries.

COSY—The Art Gallery. eodtf

MCKEETPORT.—The free excursion train for the great auction sale of those choice building lots at McKeesport will leave the Connellsville depot this day at one o'clock precisely. Free both ways. No tickets required.

RARE WORKS of art at Art Gallery. eodtf

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material will be given. Address with reference T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

COMFORTABLE SEATS—At Art Gallery. eodtf

IRON AND STEEL WORKS FOR SALE.—We ask the attention of capitalists and manufacturers to the advertisement in another column of the sale by assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company's land and works, situated in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. This is an admirable opportunity to make a good investment.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT—Art Gallery. eodtf

THE INQUEST AT TARENTUM.—Coroner Clawson returned from Tarentum on Saturday, having held an inquest on the body of the colored boy Henry Gibson, who was drowned off the Oil Valley towboat at Emlenton not long since. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The body of the father was also recovered, and both have been brought here for interment.

VISIT the Art Gallery. eodtf

RELEASED.—The insane woman arrested by Lieut. Palmer on Friday night, mention of which was made on Saturday, appeared very quiet on that morning, though apparently deranged. She stated that one of her sons was recently convicted of some crime in the county court, and she attributed this trouble to her derangement. She was permitted to depart.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS—Art Gallery. eodtf

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Jacob Beisel, the lad who had his arm and leg crushed at East Liberty on Tuesday evening, by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, full particulars of which have been published, died on Saturday forenoon from the effects of his injuries. Coroner Clawson was notified and an inquest held, resulting in a verdict of accidental death. This sad affair is another warning to boys about playing around railroad stations.

ART GALLERY opposite head of Wood street. eodtf

CRYSTAL SPRING ICE COMPANY.—The books for subscription of stock of the Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company are now open at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, 75 Smithfield street. The company will make ice by the celebrated French patent, and it will be of the finest character and command ready sale. They will doubtless find a market for all they can manufacture.

MILITARY PRIZE.—Mr. John W. Pittock offers a magnificent stand of colors, worth from fifty to two hundred dollars, to be awarded, on the Fourth of July next, to that company which, in the opinion of a committee of judges chosen from among the regular army officers in the city shall exhibit the greatest perfection in the United States regulation drill. All Pennsylvania companies west of the mountains are invited to compete for this prize.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Republican Caucus Nominations for Commissioners—Seven Republicans and Two Democrats Nominated.

On Saturday afternoon the Republican members of Council held a caucus meeting for the purpose of nominating nine Commissioners, who, under the recent ordinance establishing a paid fire department, are to be elected at the regular meeting of Councils on Monday.

The caucus organized about half past two o'clock, by the selection of Chas. W. Batchelor as chairman, and the appointment of Harry O'Neil and Chas. Duff Secretaries.

It was resolved that seven Republicans and two Democrats be nominated.

Messrs. Hulse, Friday and Edwards were appointed tellers.

A motion was made and adopted that a majority of the whole number of votes cast be required for nomination.

The nomination resulted as follows: M. K. Moorhead, three years; Henry Hays, three years; R. W. Mackey, three years; John H. Stewart, two years; W. M. McKelvey, two years; Thomas Reese, one year; J. J. Torley, one year, and J. H. McElroy, one year.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Business Meeting on Saturday.

The regular business meeting of this Association was held on Saturday evening in their rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The meeting was largely attended, a number of ladies being in attendance.

The President, H. K. Porter, presided.

After singing the hymn commencing, "I'm a pilgrim and I'm a stranger," prayer, and reading a part of the fifth chapter 2d Corinthians, the Association quartette sang the ballad "Sweet by and by."

The Recording Secretary then read the reports of the different prayer meetings held by the young men of the Association at private houses throughout the two cities. There are some thirty of these meetings held in a week, and several report some of the attendants hopefully converted. Nine associations have been organized in the neighboring towns by this Association during the past three months.

Some sixty-one names were handed in for membership, four of whom were ladies. The question, "How can the associations best be kept steadfast in the promotion of practical piety among converts?" was then taken. The leader of the discussion said it was necessary for individuals continually to meditate on the word of God, an entire resignation to God's will, and to ever kneel at the foot of the cross. The Rev. Mr. Thompson and Suckenburg then followed with a quotation from Bunyan that a man down couldn't fall far, and so if we as a body ever kept low, Christ would in His own good time raise us up.

A. M. Denniston then said it seemed to him that a body or an association "Holiness to the Lord" should be their motto. We cannot, he said, pilot our craft through rocks and shoals without being well acquainted with the channel; and so in the Christian field we must be ever by our example, knowledge of God's word, our earnestness, ready to help on the young converts. A member also stated that he thought we as Christians did not take a standard for ourselves sufficiently high, being content to attain to that which we see around us instead of Christ alone. After a few further remarks and more singing, notices of a lecture by Rev. F. A. Noble, on the 28th of April, in their rooms, a sermon by Joseph Kling, on Sabbath, the 8th of May, and a musical soiree on the 19th at their rooms—to all of which the public are cordially invited—were given. The new rooms of the Association are very comfortably furnished, well lighted and ventilated, and a very pleasant place to spend an evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions Court—Full Bench.

On Saturday morning Henry Le Mar, convicted of felonious assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo three years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The usual routine business was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

To-day Judge Hampton will take up the argument list in the Quarter Sessions Court Room. Judge Kirkpatrick will take up the trial list.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

294. Commonwealth vs. Pa. vs. Marshall.
159. Craig vs. Bush.
176. Brown for use vs. Owners of Steamboat Reindeer.
168. Irwin vs. Shaffer et al.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A decision was given Saturday in the *habeas corpus* case of Cooper vs. Kennedy. The case was argued and witnesses examined some days since. The case was published at the time, and it will be remembered that Wm. Cooper applied for the writ for the purpose of obtaining the custody of his child, residing with its grand parents, Archibald and Mary Kennedy, the respondents. The Court on Saturday dismissed the writ and ordered that the child should remain with its grand parents for the present, with the understanding that the father shall be allowed full and free privilege to visit it at all reasonable times at the residence of the grand parents.

Maggie Patton vs. James H. Patton; in divorce. Petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Caroline Haman vs. Jeremiah Haman; in divorce. Petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Margaret Weidner vs. Francis Weidner; in divorce. Petition presented and subpœna awarded.

George Anna Boyer vs. William Boyer; in divorce. Petition presented and subpœna awarded.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

113. Schlegel's ex'rs vs. Smith.
52. P. & C. G. C. & Coke Co. vs. Bailey.
53. Same vs. Hartman.
59. Same vs. Henderson.
244. (O. L.) Graham vs. Vandever, et al.

MODERN BRICK MAKING.

Alexander's Ore and Quartz Crusher.

The Tools Our Brick Makers Work With

Persons who are familiar with the stories related of the early Californian miners, find it difficult to disabuse their minds of the impression that the bulk of gold found in the gold regions is in the form of nuggets. They find it difficult to realize the fact that the mass of gold in circulation is obtained by the crushing of auriferous quartz; that the making and operating of these quartz crushers are established and permanent industries, differing but little from the making of the bricks with which we build our houses and pave our sidewalks. That such is the case any one may determine who will take the trouble to visit Mr. David Hutchinson's brickyard, on Stevenson street, near the Mercy Hospital, where they will find a quartz crusher adapted to the needs of the the brickmaker. The aparatus is the invention of

MR. ABRAM ALEXANDER,

A practical mechanic, who has been employed in the business of brick making for a number of years, and who has devoted years of study to the invention of the machine which bears his name. As it stands in Mr. Hutchinson's building, Mr. Alexander's invention may be pronounced a combination of the machinery necessary to a perfect quartz and ore crusher and clay pulverizer.

Before describing the operations of this machine, we will give a brief description of the apparatus, which consists of two corrugated rolls, two smooth-faced rolls, a hopper, an elevator, and a sludge-pan. The corrugated rolls are placed immediately over the plain rolls, and within a foot of the ceiling, or floor overhead. An oblong hole cut in the floor, about a foot wide and two feet long, forms the hopper. The corrugations on the upper rolls are unlike anything we have ever examined, being made in the shape of a blunt V, or obtuse angle; and forming a complete series. The base of the pronuerances measures about six inch's, and they project about three and a half inches above the peripheries of the rolls. These rolls being placed upon a level, the corrugations work into each other precisely as cogs fit into each other. The rolls, however, are of different diameters, the largest being four feet, and the lesser twenty inches in diameter. Their action resembles in a measure a shearing, as well as a pulverizing process. Any substance dropped between them while in motion, is first caught between the V like points of the corrugations, and *sheared* down as it were into a powder. Our first thought in glancing at these rolls was how like the action of incisors and molars. In fact the corrugations have so much the appearance of teeth, which warrants the belief that the inventor has accidentally or unwittingly applied a principle running through nature to the uses of the brickmaker. The smooth faced rolls, respectively twenty-eight inches, and three feet in diameter, are placed beneath the corrugated rolls. The length of the rolls is twenty-three inches. A broad gum belt or endless apron placed at an angle of thirty degrees, reaches from beneath the plain rolls up to the sludge-pan. The rolls are operated by driving wheels which run into worms upon a heavy wrought iron shaft, a worm on the right end of the shaft driving the upper or corrugated rolls, while another on the left drives the plain rolls. The roll shafts are seven inches in diameter, wrought iron. The journal boxes are wedged between gum two inches thick, which serves as a cushion, yielding sufficiently to prevent jar, and at the same time serves the corrugated rolls severe strains.

The mixing or sludge pan is eight feet in diameter, eighteen inches deep, and has four cross-arms, with three knives on each extending at right angles, or fronting down to the bottom. Beneath the sludge-pan is a cylinder four feet deep, with sixteen cross arms, and an S shaped knife on each. These arms gates at the bottom, on the sides of the cylinder, gives egress to the mix. Opposite each gate an endless apron or belt is placed which receives and carries off the tough clay pressed out upon them.

The operation of the machine at Hutchinson's brick yard may be described in a few words. The marl, soft slate, clay, and rock is wheeled in from the hill side, dumped into the hopper, caught between the relentless teeth of the upper rolls, reduced to minute particles which, dropping upon the smooth faced rolls, are pulverized and compressed into uniform sheets or lay ers. These sheets drop upon the gum belt or endless apron beneath them, which has a series of cross pieces fastened upon it and are carried up and emptied in the mix or sludge pan. Here eight gallons of water moistens, while the revolving arms with their knives break up, mix, and force the clay into the center and down into the cylinder, to be kneaded thoroughly by the wedge shaped knives.

The clay is forced out of the gate at the bottom, drops upon an endless belt, and is carried up to the floor, where a cutting iron catches it and peels it off at the break, or turn. The whole operation requires but two minutes. The result is a clay almost as smooth and as tough as putty, and is as much finer than any clay can be made by hand, as one thing is superior to another. The space occupied by the entire machine is nine by eighteen feet; the crushing apparatus is nine feet high. This, the first machine of the description ever made, was built by Totten & Co., and reflects credit upon the builder. Mr. Hutchinson is highly gratified with the operations of the new machine. One advantage possessed by the machine we had almost overlooked. The endless apron which carries the clay from the grinder may be placed on small rollers, and the clay placed on the table at the hands of the molder at a distance of fifteen feet, if required feet. It is claimed for the new invention that it makes a brick superior to any hand-kneaded machine. The motive power of the new machine is a Corliss engine rated at sixty-five horse power. Usually it runs at a slight pounds pressure. It will be seen from the above description that this machine, which is employed to pulverize slate, marl and rock into clay for bricks, is in reality a quartz mill and ore crusher combined. It is the property of the inventor, Mr. Abram Alexander, and Robert Pollock, Jr., a well known attorney of the Pittsburgh Bar. Persons desirous of obtaining further information concerning the patent quartz crusher, can address Robert Pollock, No. 85 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

Decoration Day—Corner Stone Ceremonies of the Soldiers' Monument.

At a meeting of Col. J. W. Patterson's Post No. 151, G. A. R., held in their hall, Birmingham, on Friday evening, the matter of the proposed laying of the corner stone of the soldiers' monument on Decoration Day was brought up, and after some discussion the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the avowed intention of the Monumental Association to lay the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument upon Decoration Day; and

WHEREAS, We deem it an impossibility to attend to those duties and the duty of decorating the graves of our fallen comrades upon the same day; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Monumental Association to postpone those services, as we would desire to participate in the exercises of the laying of the corner stone.

Resolved, That we invite the other Posts of this county to unite with us in this request.

PHILIP HORNE,
GEORGE R. WOOD,
J. D. THOMAS, M. D.,
Committee.

Passage from Europe.

Parties wishing to bring their friends from Europe can secure passage on all reliable lines of steamers at T. H. Rattigan's Ship Agency, No. 47 Smithfield street.

Marvin's Crackers and Biscuit

Are to be found in every grocery in Western Pennsylvania. There are few households without them. In fact everybody knows Marvin's when they can get them. Bakery, No. 91 Liberty street. MWF

Passage to Europe

Furnished at lowest rates at T. H. Rattigan's Ship Agency, No. 47 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Infection in the Air.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is a little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced, they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a horrendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. It is aperient and antibilious, as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration, and induces quiet sleep. As a stomachic it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating, are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Perry's Comedone.

The only *infallible remedy* known to science for the cure of pimples, comedones, (or black worms on the nose and face,) Acne rosea and white mattered pimples on any part of the body. For sale by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street.

To Those Who Are Going to Europe.

Parties who design making a trip to Europe, especially those intending to sail during May and June, will save trouble and get better accommodations by making immediate application, than if long delay until the last moment. Late advices from New York represent the steamers as filling rapidly. This notice is not for the purpose of *scaring* parties into securing tickets, but for their own good. William Bingham, Jr., 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthenware.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Urling & Buchlon,

Merchant Tailors, 84 Sixth street.

Elegant Tea Sets,

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed, & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

Wrapping Paper.

Retail dealers can procure at the establishment of Godfrey Black, jr., 270 Liberty street, wrapping papers of all grades, at the very lowest prices.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

Wm. J. Snodgrass,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

OFFERS FOR SALE

Chloroform,	**Camphor,**
Morphine,	**Collodion,**
Iodine,	**Quinine,**
Calomel,	**Red Precipitate,**
Iodide Potassium,	**Sub. Nitrate Bismuth**
Nitrate of Silver,	**Calcined Magnesia,**
Hydrate of Chloral,	**Sulphite of Soda.**

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS, ALLEGHENY, PA.

DR. FAHRNEY'S CELEBRATED

Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

Established in 1780. An Alterative and Cathartic Combined, or a Tonic and a Purge. Highly recommended for all chronic or old standing diseases. This medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from calomel, or any other further ingredient. It carries its effects. This medicine can be taken with benefit in all cases, from a bad cold to a violent fever, from a ringworm to a bad case of scrofula or cancer. Infants can take it as well as the aged and feeble, and will readily where it is known. Every bottle sold is warranted.

Prepared by Dr. P. Fahrney & Son's, Waynesboro, Pa. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

H. BRILL, Druggist,

No. 27 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa. And by Druggists generally.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on

Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,

CLEMENTS HOUSE,

Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS, also BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, FANCY NOTIONS, &c.

Prescriptions filled at all hours.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly

J. & H. Phillips,

26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

Have in Store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, ENAMELLED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for Stores and Dwellings, SHADE HOLLANDS and FIXTURES.

ALSO, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, &c., STEAM PACKING, &c.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Page's Patent and Babcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE.

H. S. OVERHOLT offers for sale a Tract of Land, containing **100** acres, situated in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 12 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike, on which are erected a large two-story Frame Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, large Spring House, and other necessary Out Houses. About sixty (60) Acres of said land is underlaid with Coal. Property has formerly been known as Carpenter's Old Tavern Stand. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of **JOHN MELLON** Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh, or of

H. S. OVERHOLT,

West Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

FOR RENT.

ALBANY GLASS WORKS,

Situated on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, one mile below Brownsville.

This property consists of all the necessary Buildings for manufacturing Window Glass to advantage, the requisite number of houses for the hands to be employed, and **30** Acres of first-rate Farming Bottom Land. The bank from which the Coal is obtained for running the Works, is but a few yards from the Furnace, and the privilege of Coals will be included in the lease. Possession of the whole will be given on first of July next. For terms, &c., apply to H. BOWMAN, Brownsville, Fayette county, or JOHN C. REPPERT, Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.

BOWMAN & REPPERT.

Brownsville, April **11, 1870.**

THE PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD

AND

COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.

BRANCH OFFICE,

341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

SOUTH SIDE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A public library for the South Side boroughs is talked of.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH Council will hold a meeting to-morrow evening.

A PUBLIC HALL.—A suitable public hall is badly needed on the South Side. At present there is none worthy of the name.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Citizens of the South Side are continually being reminded of the inadequacy of the fire department, and measures will, we hope, soon be taken to secure a more thoroughly organized and efficient department.

ARM FRACTURED.—John Flodine, a gunsmith, residing at 118 Breed street, Birmingham, on Saturday evening fell into an excavation near his house and had his left arm fractured and wrist dislocated. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Donnelly.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The citizens of the Second precinct, Birmingham, are opposed to the building of any additions to the school house in the First precinct, because they are of the opinion that they are entitled to a separate school building. The Directors will take the matter into consideration.

CENSUS OF THE GROCERIES.—An enterprising individual, taking the census of the groceries on the South Side, gets the name, nativity, politics and social position of the saloonkeeper, and also what church he belongs to and the name of his pastor. What is he going to do with this interesting data?

ORMSBY P. R. W.—The South Side *Ledger* says the Ormsby Passenger Railroad Company has secured a charter, and nobody has taken the precaution of a certified copy of the precious document, by payment of the enrollment tax, to the amount of one hundred dollars, more or less. What next?

RENOVATED AND PAPERED.—Justice J. P. Heisel, of East Bingham, has completely renovated and cleaned his offices on Carson near Joseph street. The necessary desks, &c., for the transaction of his business, are located in the front office while the room in the rear, has been handsomely papered and cleaned and the floor covered with matting, &c., for a private office. The offices are the neatest in that locality.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Council of this borough was held on Friday evening, for the purpose of considering the question of extending the sewer on Johnston's road from Fox alley to the Monongahela river. The petition of Joseph and John Blakeley, who appear to be greatly inconvenienced on account of no sewer, was read, as was also a remonstrance signed by twelve or thirteen property holders on the street, and, after some discussion, the matter was postponed until the next regular meeting of the Council.

On motion, Henry Schutte was elected lamp lighter of the borough.

On motion, adjourned.

ALLEGHENY.

NOT A CASE.—No criminal business was transacted by the Aldermen Saturday.

MAYOR'S COURT.—The Mayor disposed of five common cases Saturday morning in the usual manner.

CROWDED.—An immense number of people visited the park yesterday. The grounds near the fountains were crowded from morning till evening.

FRACTURED HIS WRIST.—A man named Morgan, in the employ of Messrs. McAiden & Co., while working about a team belonging to the firm, on Saturday, fractured his wrist.

EFFICIENT.—The Park police proved themselves very efficient yesterday. In one or two instances where drunken men conducted themselves in a manner calculated to provoke a disturbance, the officers exhibited a degree of discretion highly commendable.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. John K. Black, who has filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Hazlewood, preached his farewell sermon last night. During his connection with the congregation at Hazelwood, Mr. Black won the esteem and best wishes of the people composing it.

PLANTING.—The gardeners have been actively engaged during the past week in planting trees and shrubs in the upper section of that portion of East Park lying below Ohio street. The work of planting flowers is also progressing rapidly in other portions of the Park. The south end of East Park is beginning to assume an attractive appearance. The paths of loam have been leveled, the gravel piles distributed in the walks, and what with the planting of shrubbery and flowers, East Park promises to be the chief point of attraction during the present season. Among the noteworthy changes in the plans, is the introduction of a lake, to be made in the gravel pit at the Ohio street corner, and which will be supplied with the waste water from the large fountain in North Park.

SOUTH SIDE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A public library for the South Side boroughs is talked of.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH Council will hold a meeting to-morrow evening.

A PUBLIC HALL.—A suitable public hall is badly needed on the South Side. At present there is none worthy of the name.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Citizens of the South Side are continually being reminded of the inadequacy of the fire department, and measures will, we hope, soon be taken to secure a more thoroughly organized and efficient department.

ARM FRACTURED.—John Flodine, a gunsmith, residing at 118 Breed street, Birmingham, on Saturday evening fell into an excavation near his house and had his left arm fractured and wrist dislocated. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Donnelly.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The citizens of the Second precinct, Birmingham, are opposed to the building of any additions to the school house in the First precinct, because they are of the opinion that they are entitled to a separate school building. The Directors will take the matter into consideration.

CENSUS OF THE GROCERIES.—An enterprising individual, taking the census of the groceries on the South Side, gets the name, nativity, politics and social position of the saloonkeeper, and also what church he belongs to and the name of his pastor. What is he going to do with this interesting data?

ORMSBY P. R. W.—The South Side *Ledger* says the Ormsby Passenger Railroad Company has secured a charter, and nobody has taken the precaution of a certified copy of the precious document, by payment of the enrollment tax, to the amount of one hundred dollars, more or less. What next?

RENOVATED AND PAPERED.—Justice J. P. Heisel, of East Bingham, has completely renovated and cleaned his offices on Carson near Joseph street. The necessary desks, &c., for the transaction of his business, are located in the front office while the room in the rear, has been handsomely papered and cleaned and the floor covered with matting, &c., for a private office. The offices are the neatest in that locality.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Council of this borough was held on Friday evening, for the purpose of considering the question of extending the sewer on Johnston's road from Fox alley to the Monongahela river. The petition of Joseph and John Blakeley, who appear to be greatly inconvenienced on account of no sewer, was read, as was also a remonstrance signed by twelve or thirteen property holders on the street, and, after some discussion, the matter was postponed until the next regular meeting of the Council.

On motion, Henry Schutte was elected lamp lighter of the borough.

On motion, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 25th, 1870, second week of the triumphant and brilliant engagement of the great delineator of specialties

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear in an original drama of

AMERICAN WESTERN LIFE,

Written for him by Thos. De Walden and Edward Spencer, entitled

KIT; OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Kit Redding.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau,

New Scenery, Properties and Mechanical Effects. Chanfrau Matinee on Saturday.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR,

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

AT CITY HALL

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

HATS AND CAPS.

Hats and Caps,

AT

WHOLESALE

FULL LINE

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FUR, WOOL,

Straw and Palm Leaf

HATS.

LATEST STYLES

OF

CAPS.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT

Lowest Eastern Prices.

New Goods Received Daily.

EDWARD DITHERIDGE, Pres't. T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
E. B. DITHERIDGE, Treas. GEO. W. FINK, Business Manager.

THE SUPERIOR

Lumber Company

Invite attention to their unequalled facilities for meeting satisfactorily all the wants of the community for Pine Lumber. Their Timber Lands,

Four Square Miles in Extent,

Have never been overrun and the large trees felled for square timber, now have the straightest stocks been called out for boat gunnels or masts. Their

Timber is Unsurpassed

By any in Western Pennsylvania in size, soundness and vigor of growth.

Their Mills have all the *LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY*, enabling them to turn out the best facility Lumber of any size, and sawed with the greatest accuracy. Having found the saws made of Sheffield Steel inferior to those made of

AMERICAN STEEL,

They now use only the largest size Circulars, manufactured by Hethord, Rice & Co. from cast steel, Jack & Co.'s Steel, and they challenge attention to the

Superior and Accurate Workmanship

Evinced in the manufacture of their Lumber with the same.

As a consequence of their policy of keeping

Three Millions of Feet

Constantly on hand, they are enabled to furnish

DRY LUMBER

At all times, so that the crying evil of using green or half seasoned Lumber need no longer exist.

They would also call attention to the reform they have introduced in Assorting Boards. Instead of culling out the Clear and First Common Boards to sell at a higher price, they cull out the Sheeting and Box Boards to

Sell at a Lower Price,

Leaving in all of the best, so that their brand of

Superior Boards

Is uniformly good, and gives entire satisfaction. Of

DRY JOIST

They keep a full assortment of all sizes on hand. Their

SHINGLES

Are warranted to make a sound Roof.

MILLS—On Tionesta Creek, Forest County, Pa.

YARDS—Of Twentieth, Twenty-first Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sts.

ADDRESS

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,

Cor. Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.

NEWS

NOTICE.

LIME, LIME, LIME, LIME.

The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late REYNOLDS, Jr., in the Lime Business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, are now receiving fresh supply of lime daily from his kilns, to which we call the attention of Builders and Contractors. Ordering Lime left at No. **61** Water street, and corner Forbes and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, and Elliott's Tobacco Store, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to. All the accounts of Reynolds must be settled with the undersigned who are the only persons authorized to receipt for the same.

9TH **H. M. HENDERSON & BRO.**

AUCTION SALES.

FREE RAILROAD EXCURSION AND GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

60 Beautiful Building Lots

In Railroad Subdivision of McKeesport, on Monday Afternoon, April 25, 1870, at 2 o'clock on the Premises.

McKEESPORT, situated **14** miles from Pittsburgh, on the Connellsville Railroad, in the commercial center of the vast Coal fields of the Youghiogeny and Monongahela Valleys, and is the manufacturing town of that region. With a population of **4,000**, it is rapidly improving, and sufficiently known.

The Lots to be sold are centrally and beautifully located, near to and between the Railroad and river, **20** to **24** by **100** to **170** feet, offer a rare chance for persons of small means to secure cheap and pleasant homes. Those wishing larger lots can purchase two or more adjoining.

Title Perfect; Terms, One-third Cash, balance in one and two years with interest, secured by mortgage, or all cash if desired. **$10** cash as part of cash payment, to be paid on each Lot when sold. Deeds free of expense to purchasers.

Five Premiums, Two of **$50** *in Gold each, and Three Five Hundred Tickets* for the balance of **1870**, will be awarded for earliest improvements made on the Lots purchased. Particulars given on the sale.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN of **10** Cars will leave Connellsville Depot, Pittsburgh, at **1** o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and convey grown persons (ladies and gentlemen) to and from the sale free, stopping at stations on the route and returning same afternoon. No tickets required. No one under twenty-one years of age allowed on the train.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.

ACRE LOTS

AT

JACK'S RUN.

On WEDNESDAY, April **27**, at **11** o'clock, or on the arrival of the train which leaves Allegheny at **10** o'clock, will be sold at Jack's Run, on the P. F. W. and C. R. W. Eight Acres of Lots, from one half to two and a quarter Acres each, finely situated for building purposes, having a southeastern exposure, fine Springs of soft water, abundance of Fruit Trees and bearing Grapevines, and affording very fine river and landscape views. This Property is bounded by that of Messrs. Watson, Smith and Old, is convenient to the Station, and is very desirable for Suburban Homes. Veins of Coal underly the whole. Plans at **159** Federal street,

A. LEGGATE, Auct.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

U. S. ARSENAL,
Charleston, S. C., April **16, 1870.**

By direction of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, I will offer for sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On May 23d, 1870, at 11 A. M.,

A Lot of Condemned Ordnance Stores, consisting of

Cannon and Mortars,
Cavalry Saddles, Harness,
Leather Accoutrements, Scrap Iron, &c., &c.

Catalogues of property offered, with terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Ordnance office, War Department Washington, D. C., and at this Arsenal.

S. C. LYFORD,

Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army, Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber will offer For Sale on the Premises, at Public Outcry, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 28th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

THAT VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF

SURFACE LAND,

Situate in Carroll township, near Monongahela City, Pa., containing

59 Acres and 127 Perches,

More or less, being the Homestead of the late Henry Young, deceased. The Improvements consist of a

NEW TWELVE ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE,

And other necessary Outbuildings.

Terms made known on day of sale, or before sale, on application to the undersigned.

W. J. ALEXANDER, Executor.

Monongahela City, April **29, 1870.**

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment at the office of the Firm by noon in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given to all goods left with us.

JOHN H. STEWART,

AUCTIONEER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ON TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 2 o'clock p. m., I will expose to Public Sale, at A. McILWAINE'S Auction rooms, No. **105** Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, the following Property of the late Wm. J. Morrison, deceased, to wit